The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2452. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Anglo-Saxon at Quebec and the Ocean Queen off Cape Race.

A Conference Agreed Upon to Settle the Affairs of Italy.

The Bases of Peace Considered Impracticable.

Continued Ridicule of the English Press.

DISCONTENT IN ITALY.

Formation of a New Sardinian Ministry.

ARRIVAL OF NAPOLEON III. IN PARIS.

Interesting Proceedings in the British Parliament.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Deficiency of £5,000,000 in the English Budget.

The English and French Funds Flat—The Austrian Funds Buoyant.

GENERAL DULLNESS IN THE MARKETS.

Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions Lower.

CONSOLS 95 1-8@95 1-4.

FURTHER POINT, Friday, July 29.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Liverpool, at 11 A. M. of the 20th, passed this point at about 9 o'clock this evening.

The steamship *Kangaroo* was to sail the same afternoon for New-York; likewise the *Ocean Queen*, from Southampton.

The steamship *Nova Scotia* reached the bar of the Mersey at 5 P. M. of the 19th, and was detained there several hours for water.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Le Nord says the preliminary treaty of peace, although arranged in principal at Villafranca, will be definitely drawn at Zurich, and will then be officially communicated to the Courts of Europe, the adhesion of these Courts being indispensable to the organic and international stipulations which form part of the public law of Europe.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that the representatives of Austria, France and Sardinia will soon meet at Zurich to conclude the treaty of peace. There will be no Congress, as the two Emperors have agreed to settle their differences without the intervention of the neutral Powers.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent telegraphed on the 18th as follows: "A Conference to settle the affairs of Italy has just been arranged at St. Cloud, and the early part of next month is spoken of as the time at which the representatives of the parties interested will assemble, but the place of their doing so is not yet mentioned.

The same correspondent learns on very high authority that both Emperors are convinced that the bases for peace which they so hastily agreed upon are in many respects impracticable.

The English journals continued to ridicule the terms of peace, and even the London *Post*, Lord PALMERSTON'S organ, had suddenly commenced an attack upon the proceedings at Villafranca.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, after careful inquiry, affirms that the terms of the peace have not only occasioned a feeling of disappointment and even of indignation among all those who took a sincere interest in the object of the war, but have very seriously damaged and lowered the Emperor in the opinion of all classes of society.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 18th, the debate was confined to the merits of the dispatches which passed between England and Prussia in regard to the war.

In the House of Commons Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that the subject of the Stade dues was being considered by the law officers of the Crown, who, pending their decision, had recommended a renewal of the treaty for six months.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had introduced his budget. He stated that the total revenue received during the past financial year was £65,477,000, while the expenditures were £64.663,000, leaving a surplus of over £810,000. He estimated the revenue of the current year at £64,340,000, and the expenditures £69,207,000, leaving a gross deficiency of £4,867,000. To meet this deficiency, the Government preferred direct to indirect taxation, and instead of increasing existing duties, or imposing new ones, they proposed to add four pence to the income tax on incomes of over £150, and one half-penny on incomes of between £150 and £100 per annum, making the former nine pence and the latter six-and-a-half pence. The debate which ensued was generally favorable to the scheme proposed, and the consideration of the budget in detail was fixed for the 21st of July.

In the House of Lords on the 19th, Lord STANLEY of Alderley presented a petition in favor of the establishment of a direct line of submarine telegraph between Great Britain and her possessions. He strongly recommended the laying down of a cable to Gibraltar, as the commencement of an independent line to Italy.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH urged the importance of the establishment of telegraphic communication with America and the Western Coast of Africa.

Earl GRANVILLE assured the House that the subject would receive the serious attention of the Government.

In the House of Commons, Mr. B. COCHRANE gave notice that on the 22d he would call for the correspondence with the British Ministers at Paris and Turin regarding the armistice, and Mr. HORSMAN gave notice of a resolution that the works necessary for the country's defence should be provided for otherwise than by the annual vote of Parliament.

An important dispatch from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the British Minister at Berlin, dated the 22d of June, strongly urging the importance of neutrality on the part of Prussia in the then existing war, had found its way into print, attracting considerable attention, both in and out of print.

Lord DERBY and M. DISRAELI had been entertained at a grand banquet by the Conservative party at the Merchant Tailors' Hall, London, in recognition of their political services. Many other members of the late Administration were present.

The weather in England continued excessively hot, and the harvest in some places had commenced at a much earlier period than usual.

FRANCE.

The Emperor arrived at St. Cloud on Sunday morning, the 17th inst. The Empress, with the Imperial Prince and the ladies and officers of the household, were in waiting to receive him. For more than an hour at the railway station the little Prince wore his Corporal's uniform, and had a laurel crown in his hand ready to give his father on his arrival. As soon as the Emperor arrived he kissed the Empress, then took the Imperial Prince in his arms and held him for some minutes.

He afterwards gave his arm to the Empress and preceeded in a carriage to the chateau. At noon, the Emperor attended mass, and immediately after received his Ministers. In some quarters there was an appearance that a reassuring manifesto from the Emperor was looked for.

Prince NAPOLEON was expected to reach Paris on or about the 19th of July.

The announcement of peace is said to have already caused signs of commercial improvement in France.

The Paris flour market was dull and wheat was lower, both in Paris and in the provincial markets The weather continued very hot.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that the greatest activity prevailed all along the French coast. The channel coast was being fortified, and from Cherbourg to Dunkirk earth batteries were being constructed at every 3,000 yards.

The Paris *Pays* says that the whole of the Imperial Guard, a division of infantry of the line, and a battalion of chasseurs, selected from the different corps of, and representing the army of Italy, have received orders to march immediately for Paris, where they are to receive a distinguished reception.

The Paris Bourse was flat on the 19th, Rentes closed at 168.20c. for money.

ITALY.

Strong indications of discontent at the terms of peace were visible in some parts of Italy. At Florence great agitation prevailed, and the Provisional Government had issued a proclamation which describes the peace of Villafranca as betraying the finest hopes, says that the Tuscan Government participated in the sentiments of the Tuscan people on the subject, and declares that Tuscany will not be placed under the yoke and influence of Austria against her will and rights.

According to the *Nord*, a French *corps d'armée* of 40,000 men will remain in Italy until the reorganization of the country according to the tenor of the peace of Villafranca.

The Piedmontese correspondent of the *Daily News* says that fresh Piedmontese troops are going to Romagna with NAPOLEON'S consent, to maintain order and take from the Pope all hope of recovering it by the help of the Swiss Guard.

The most important towns of the Roman Statet have sent deputations to GARIBALDI.

Modena and Parma are said to be in a state of revolt.

The Emperor of Austria, according to an official dispatch which had reached Paris, commands the whole of his force to remain in Pastron, and to be provided with food and militaty resources, just as they would have been had not peace been declared.

Orders have been given to some of the French ships to protect French subjects and property in Tuscany in case of need.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that it has never been intended to support by the army of France the return of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

It was reported that Sardinia had recalled her representatives from Tuscany and Modena, and that the Provisional Governments of Tuscany and Modena were organizing forces to oppose the return of the respective Grand Dukes.

Chevalier PERUZZI had been sent from Florence to Paris on a special mission.

SARDINIA.

The *Times* correspondent at Turin says that peace has produced the greatest exasperation and dejection in that capital. The Emperor NAPOLEON is accused of being a traitor to Italy, and his portraits have been withdrawn from the shop windows to prevent their being broken.

Two hundred French policemen were at the Turin reception of the Emperor. The King's manuer towards the Emperor was cold, and there were no "Vivas" from the people for him.

By the Turin correspondent of the *Daily News*, the Piedmontese are described as being a prey to grief and stupor in consequence of the peace, which leaves Sardinia without a fortified frontier.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, does not conceal the dissatisfaction with which it sees Venice remain in the hands of Austria. It attributes Count CAVOUR'S resignation to the insufficiency of the terms of peace.

TURIN, Tuesday, July 19.

A Ministry has been formed. The Minister of War and President of the Council is Gen. DELLA MARMORA; the Minister of Foreign Affairs is Gen. DABORMIDA; and the Minister of the Interior is Signor RATTAZI.

The Government of Lombardy has cautioned editors against using invectives in regard to recent events, and recommended them to assume sentiments of moderation, under pain of suppression or suspension.

PRUSSIA.

The following order of the day to the Army had been published:

"At the moment when the war broke out between two neighboring great Powers, I had ordered the Army to be placed in readiness for war, in order to maintain that position of power which belongs to Prussia. The danger which threatened us then is over. While you were still marching to occupy the positions I had ordered for you, the belligerent powers concluded peace. Your advance had shown our firm resolution to maintain our frontiers and those of Germany inviolate. Whatever might be the destinies of war, you have shown the readiness I had expected from you, and have maintained in general a dignity worthy of Prussia. You have made many personal sacrifices, and I express to you my full satisfaction. (Signed)

THE PRINCE REGENT OF PRUSSIA.

The *Prussian Gazette* says: "Gen. Field-Marshal WRANGEL has been relieved from the Command-in-chief of the army, which was to have been concentrated on the Rhine."

The *Prussian Gazette* publishes a leading article in defence of the attitude taken by Prussia during the last few months, and endeavors to prove that its policy has prevented a universal war. The article lays the chief stress on the fact that a real and substantial basis for joining in war was wanting. The article goes on thus:

"Prussia can draw her sword for German and Prussian interests, but not for maintaining or re-establishing a state of affairs in Italy which Austria herself has recognized as not maintainable, nor for sustaining isolated articles of the treaties of 1815."

The proposals for mediation made by Prussia were far more favorable than the preliminaries of peace which have now been agreed upon.

The Royal Bank of Berlin had lowered its rate of discount for bills from five to four ₩ cent., and the Bank of Lombardy from six to five ₩ cent.

PORTUGAL.

The Queen of Portugal died on the 16th of July, from a severe attack of sore throat. It will be remembered that she was married only a few months since.

NAPLES.

Five Neapolitan vessels had landed 2,000 Swiss at Marseilles, and they at once proceeded to Geneva. Altogether, 4,000 Swiss had left the Neapolitan service, and the disbanding of many more was expected

Large bodies of troops were being concentrated at Naples.

THE NEWS BY THE OCEAN QUEEN.

CAPE RACE, N. F., Friday, July 29.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. SEABURY, from Havre the 20th, *via* the Needles morning of 21st inst., passed Cape Race at 8½ o'clock this (Friday) morning, and will be due at New-York on Tuesday morning next. Her news is the same as that of the *Anglo-Saxon* at Quebec.

Commercial Intelligence by the Ocean Queen

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

In the Liverpool cotton market the sales of the three days, including the 19th inst., were 17,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken by speculators, and 2,000 by exporters. All qualities had declined slightly, say ⅛@¼ of a penny ₩ pound, and the market closed very dull. Messrs. CLARE & SONS quoted Orleans middling 7 3-16d., and Uplands middling 6⅞d.@7d. Holders offered their stocks freely, but showed no disposition to press sales.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are not favorable. The market for Cotton goods was dull, though prices were steady.

Liverpool Breadstuffs market was very dull. The harvest prospects were favorable. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dull, and French offered at a further reduction; American, 10s.@12s. 6d. WHEAT quiet, but firm; Western Red, 7s. 6d.@9s; do. White, 9s.@9s. 6d. CORN dull, and European slightly lower, owing to heavy arrivals; American was quoted as follows: Mixed and Yellow, 5s. 10d. @6s. 3d.; White, 7s.@7s.9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision market was dull and prices had a declining tendency. BEEF heavy and nominal. PORK heavy, with little inquiry, and prices weak. BACON heavy; auction sale withdrawn. LARD steady with rather more demand at 54s.@56s. TALLOW nominal.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN dull at 3s. 8d.@3s. 9d. for common. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. Rice dull. ASHES—Pots quiet at 27s. 9d.; Pearls quiet. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 35s. 3d.@35s. 6d.

Another dispatch reports SUGAR dull. COFFEE dull RICE steady. PEARL ASHES steady at 69s. 6d.@30s SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 35s.@36s. Baltimore BARK, 7s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS were lower, being quoted at 95⅛@95¼ for both money and account. The Money market was without material change.

LONDON MARKETS.

In the London market WHEAT had declined 1s. ₩ quarter. SUGAR dull and 6d. lower. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet; Congou, 1s. 2½d.@1s. 3d. RICE heavy. TALLOW, 53s.@53s. 3d. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Securities were generally without change in price and demand.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 20.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 5,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export. The market closed dull.

BREADSTUFFS are very dull, and sales trifling.

PROVISIONS dull.

PRODUCE unchanged.

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA.

Importance of the Peace of Villafranca—Closing Scenes of the War—The Sack of Perugia—The Atlantic Telegraph.

In addition to the mass of editorial and other correspondence received by the *Europa*, and submitted to the readers of the TIMES yesterday, the following letters were furnished by the arrival of the steamer: Interesting accounts of the massacre at Perugia and of the present plans of the Atlantic Telegraph Company are appended.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Opinions and Speculations in Paris on the Treaty of Peace—Position of Napoleon—England, Prussia, and Kossuth—Movements of Americans.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y Times.

PARIS, Thursday, July 14, 1859.

You will be disgusted to hear that the WAR is over and PEACE reigns again in Europe! No more delightful reports of glorious victories and wholesale slaughter! No more roaring of cannon and clash of bayonets! No more plains strewn with dead and drenched in blood! How shall we forgive LOUIS NAPOLEON for this fresh outrage upon the interests and the cravings of a Christian people?

The first thought of the Paris public was of precisely this kind when the cannon of the Invalides day before yesterday announced important news, and the extra *Moniteur* explained that news to be of Peace. The next thought was one of satisfaction that *England* had taken no part whatever in the termination of the war,—and that both the neutral Powers had been entirely set aside, and peace concluded while they were exchanging telegrams and trying to mediate between the contending nations. The third reflection was that NAPOLEON had, after all, left Venetia in the hands of Austria, and that he had not, therefore, fulfilled his pledge of making Italy, from the Alps to the Adriatic, entirely *free*. And, to a certain extent, these continue to be still the dominant feelings of the people of Paris. All outward demonstrations are of rejoicing. The city was illuminated night before last,—and the journals speak of the display as having been exceedingly brilliant and enthusiastic. It did not strike me so. I could not help thinking that, like all the comments of the Paris Press, it had a perfunctory look. The rejoicing was a matter of duty rather than of spontaneous and resistless satisfaction. The public appetite was sharp for more battles. We were all eager to hear of the bombardment of Mantua and Verona, and of the utter rout and destruction of the Austrian army. The downfall of these expectations was the first result of the armistice, and was confirmed and made permanent by the news of Peace.

This is a temporary feeling, and will speedily pass away. A more serious point of disquietude is the fact that the work of the war is only half finished,—that Venetia is still Austrian, and that Italy, therefore, has not been made free "to the Adriatic." The Italians in Paris are indignant at this half fulfillment of their hopes, and denounce the Peace as a breach of faith. Their sentiments are shared by the Republicans and Radicals, who looked not only for the entire expulsion of the Austrians, but hoped also for the return of the Revolution. They regarded the war as merely opening the door *for them*, and expected in the end to make NAPOLEON either their instrument or their victim. They were eager for the extension of the war to the whole of Europe, and looked for the entrance of Prussia upon the scene as the signal for an insurrection in Hungary, backed by France and countenanced by Russia, and for a general uprising of the people in the Central and Southern Italian States. Naturally enough, they are disappointed and indignant.

NAPOLEON himself evidently feels that leaving Venetia in the hands of Austria is the weak spot of the arrangement. In his address of the 12th to the army—published in this morning's *Moniteur*—he refers to it as something requiring apology,—and finds one in the fact that Venetia will nevertheless form part of the Italian Confederation, and so become, actually and practically, an Italian State. He says, moreover, that the war was about to take proportions no longer in keeping with the interests which France had in its prosecution; and he gives this as the controlling motive for concluding peace. His most bitter enemies cannot deny that in this he has consulted the welfare of Europe rather than his own personal aggrandizement and although it is very easy to say that his real personal interests were identified with this considerate and just policy, this fact cannot deprive him of the credit he will receive from all dispassionate minds for the course he has pursued.

The main question is, whether the avowed objects of the war have been attained. He will be judged by the answer which events may give. No one can deny that he has substantially freed Italy from Austrian domination. He has, so far as she is concerned, annihilated the treaties of 1815. He has swept away the absolutism which crushed and cursed the smaller States, and has realized the long dream of Italian patriots, by establishing an Italian Confederation,—which will be governed by a Congress, and controlled by the will of the whole Italian people. The Pope—instead of being the absolute and irresponsible master of the Roman States—becomes the Honorary President of a Confederation, in which all the States and all the people will have a controlling voice in everything that relates to their common concerns There can be no longer any such thing as absolutism in any part of Italy; and, as NAPOLEON says in his Address to his Army, it will hereafter be the fault of the Italians themselves if they do not now enter upon the paths of Liberty and Order. He has given *Italy to the Italians*; and for this certainly he deserves the warmest thanks of every lover of Italy and of every friend of freedom. Perhaps it would have been more satisfactory if he had left to Austria no shadow of authority in Venetia; but if that result could only have been purchased at the cost of a doubtful general European war, who will say that he ought to have paid the fearful price?

For my own part, I believe that the Emperor has strengthened himself immensely, throughout Europe and at home, both by the War and by the Peace. He has carried the military renown of France to a point still higher than it held before; he has established his own personal reputation as a General; he has given independence to Italy, and placed her destiny in the hands of her own people; and he has completely falsified all the predictions of his enemies, and by promptly setting aside and refusing all personal benefits and advantages from the war, vindicated his devotion to public interests, and conquered the applause even of hose who distrusted him most. If this is not substantial and true glory, based upon the character and requirements of the age, I confess my inability to understand the meaning of the terms.

England has, *by her own acts*, been thoroughly humiliated throughout this whole transaction. If she had from the beginning held a position of calm and dignified neutrality, she would at least have preserved the world's respect, and consulted her own interests. But she began by encouraging Austria to hope for her countenance and support, and thus precipitated the war. Then, alarmed at the spectre she had herself evoked, she fell into a paroxysm of alarm lest she should be invaded by NAPOLEON—who already had his hands full in the South of Europe, and has, in every act and word, shown himself most anxious to preserve the friendship of England. And finally, when they began to see gleams of peace, and entered upon a formal and pretentious discussion of preliminaries with the other neutral Powers, NAPOLEON quietly holds an hour's conference with the Austrian Emperor, and settles with him the whole affair! Both England and Prusia are completely ignored in the whole transaction. They are of as little influence in this matter as if they had never existed. Of course the English Press will be more furious than ever, and will do everything in its power to disparage the peace and depreciate the war. The *Daily News*, which took a more just view of the question at the outset, already denounces the terms of the peace, and the *Times* calls upon England to hold herself entirely aloof from the Congress to which the details of the new arrangement will be intrusted! The *Times* insists that as England has had no voice whatever, either in the beginning, conduct or conclusion of the war, she cannot hope to be anything more than an intruder and a cypher in the Congress. There is a great deal of truth in this view of the case,—but it is far from flattering o English pride. Meantime they will endeavor to console themselves for their failure by abuse of the Emperor. Fortunately, he has become accustomed to this, and will not be seriously damaged by it.

The Hungarians have the most reason for complaint at the early conclusion of the war. Its continuance would have given them an opportunity to renew their efforts for independence; its termination precludes all such hopes, and confirms the authority of Austria over that province Whether the "general amnesty," which is part of the basis of peace, covers all the political offenders of both countries, and permits KOSSUTH and his compatriots to return to their own country, remains to be seen. If so, it may serve as some consolation for their political disappointment

Enough of comments,—which you can make there as well as I can here. I have sought to give you the general tone of remark which obtains in Paris. For the moment the peace is *not* positively popular here:—but I believe every day's reflection will confirm its substantial wisdom, and that in the end it will be regarded as a most happy termination of a brilliant and glorious war.

Travel will now turn in the direction of Italy:—and the eagerness to visit the fields of battle will largely increase the ordinary number of Summer tourists to Lombardy. I came from Como by way of Lake Maggiore and the Simplon to Geneva. At Baneno I found Col. E. A. RAYMOND, of Boston, who had been detained there by illness for over a week. His friends, the Rev. Dr. RANDALL, and Mr. THURSTON of Springfield, were with him,—but the former gentleman has since come to Paris and will soon embark for home. The Rev. Dr. BETHUNE was at Vevay in Switzerland,—but left for Villeneuve last week. Ex-President PIERCE was at Geneva. The Hon. M. H. GRINNELL is expected here very soon. At Brescia, on my return, I met Lieuts. TODD and PEAGRAM, of the United States Army, on their way to the French head-quarters, just too late for Solferino and just in time to hear that the war was over. The only Americans I heard of on the field during the engagement, besides our party of three, were Capt. CARR, Lieut. TOWER, and Major KEARNEY, all of whom were connected with the Piedmontese head-quarters.

I see that you attribute to RUSSELL the letters from the French Camp which have appeared in the London *Times* during this campaign. This is a mistake. They were written by a Hungarian Colonel, and have been admirable, both from their clear military accuracy and the fidelity with which they describe the country and the personal incidents of the war. RUSSELL was anxious to join the army on landing at Marseilles, and in spite of all that is said to the contrary, would have had not the slightest difficulty in doing so. But his health has suffered very severely from his residence in India, and he was not equal to the fatigue and labor of another campaign. He has a daughter at school here in Paris, and is expected here with Mrs. R. in a few days.

THEODORE PARKER has gone to Switzerland and Mr. SUMNER to England. Gov. SEWARD is in Russia. Mr. BIGELOW, of the *Post*, starts to-day for Switzerland and Germany with his family.

Yours, &c., H. J. R.

A REPUBLICAN VIEW OF THE CRISIS.

ANTICIPATIONS OF PEACE ON THE MINCIO OR THE ADIGE—THE UNFORTUNATE VENETIANS—SENTIMENTS OF THE LOMBARDS—THE TREATMENT OF GARIBALDI AND HIS CORPS—THE HEROISM OF THE ALPINE HUNTERS.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

MILAN, Sunday, July 10, 1859.

"*E il modo auco ni affende*" are the words which DANTE puts into the mouth of FRANCESCA DA RIMINI as she tells her mournful tale, and I have scarcely spoken with an Italian since the news of the armistice arrived who did not betray the same sentiment. The fact of the armistice is bad enough, but the mode of its announcement grates on the Italian ear—"An armistice has been agreed upon between the *Emperor of Austria and myself*"—and King VICTOR, the Ally, the champion of Italy, the Commander-in-Chief of an army at least as gallant as the French—why this gratuitous insult? An insult which is felt by every Italian, and a thousand fold by every Piedmontese? Pity to turn to gall the feelings of gratitude and enthusiasm with which he was received throughout Lombardy, for the sake of a petty vaunt, a silly Frenchman's boast. But to do the Milanese justice, it is not for themselves they mourn. Happen what will, they can hardly be again oxed to the accursed foreigner; but the Venetians, whom a common sorrow and a common hate has united with them in the bands of brotherly as well as country love, what grief, what horror may be in store for them? I have before my eyes letters, written before the armistice, speaking of the perfect organization of the people, despite the thousand-eyed police, the executions and arrests at Venice, the vulgar but terribly significant menaces of URBAN. "We do not stir," writes one, "until the signal comes, because we are bidden not to do so by our chief; but when that signal comes, the French and Piedmontese will find that we are worthy of their aid—that their efforts will be seconded by every man among us capable of bearing arms." "I have put your room in order," writes a widowed mother to her son, compromised in the defence of Venice, where his father fell; "God grant that I may embrace you before I die; but if you fall before you reach me (he is one of the volunteers attached to the Piedmontese army,) I will plead with our liberators that you may be restored to me to be beside your father! I have visited several of the hospitals, I find the wounded Piedmontese indignant at the insult offered to their King, but the idea of peace does not enter their minds; the Venetians on the contrary are, almost without exception bowed down with grief. They cannot forget the armistice of Salasco, and the countless executions that took place *during that armistice*; the insolent summons sent to the City of Venice to surrender, and her heroic but vain defence during fourteen long months of famine, siege and cholera. "Even that mournful satisfaction is denied us this time," said one of them to me, "in the event of peace; we are little more than 2,000,000 souls and at least 10,000 of the bravest of our youth have left their homes to join Piedmont; we did it for the best—but all to die in exile and not to die fighting!" I tried to reason with him on his premature despondency, reminded him of the Emperor's words, of CAVOUR'S last declaration that the King would not lay down his arms until the last Austrian is expelled. It was all in vain. "The King will do his best," he said. "He is a *galant homo*, but the first NAPOLEON signed the treaty of Campo Formio, and his nephew will not efface his signature." The Veronese excite extreme compassion. What will become of ALEARDI? ask the Venetians. ALEARDO ALEARDI is, if we except MANZONI, the greatest living poet of Italy, and is idolized by the Venetians. He was chosen in 1848 as the *envoyé* of the Venetians to Paris during the time of CAVAIGNAC. After all was over, no fear could deter him from returning to his native place, Verona, where he has remained ever since, breathing into his poems the most passionate love of fatherland.

Even these lines, from *Un ora della mia Giobinezze*, written in 1858, after two years of imprisonment in Mantua, may give you some idea of his courage:

> "*Equando sull abbliato mio sepulcro l'unghia,*
> *Scalpitera degli Itali cavalli,*
> *Vuttoriosi io spezzerò la pietra,*
> *Amoroso fantasima volgendo.*"
> *Postumo canto di trionfe ai forti,*
> *Che attendo in vita e attendero solterra.*"

"And when the hoofs of the victorious Italian horses shall prance over my unheeded grave, then, a loving phantasm, I shall burst the tomb-stone and chaunt posthumous songs of triumph to the braves whom I expect in life, and whom I shall still expect beneath the sod."

One of the first acts of the ferocious URBAN was to arrest ALEARDI—not for any misdeeds, not that they suspected him of any, but simply as a hostage for the good conduct of the Veronese His arrest caused great indignation, but little alarm—the day of deliverance seemed so near at hand. But how! Still the "mode" of announcement cuts two ways, some say. It may be that the King would not consent. I fear this is not, cannot, be the case; but were I to repeat to you all the speculations and hypotheses to which this news has given place, I should fill a column of the TIMES.

As I told you in my last, I cannot share the general fear of "peace upon the Adige" or "Mincio," although, as you know, that was my opinion at the commencement of the war. I cannot conceive that NAPOLEON is so blind to his own interests as to take such a fatal step. It is absurd to think that Austria will evacuate Venice and the fortresses because she has lost three battles at the bidding of the victors, and as before the victory of Solferino NAPOLEON, in that solemn appeal to the Italians, declared that "*Italy should be free from the Alps to the Adriatic,*" as he called on the Italians to "organize themselves in a military way to become soldiers to-day in order that to-morrow they might be free citizens of a great country," how is it possible that he can deliberately consign his name to the execration and the vengeance of the country he swore to liberate? I have no faith in his principles or in his generosity, but I look to his ambition and to his common sense.

What will GARIBALDI do in case of "peace upon the Adige?" (What that phrase means to an Italian only those who have lived through 1848-9 can tell.) What will GARIBALDI do is the question on every lip. "As he did in August, 1848, when he heard of the armistice of Salasco," reply the ardent Milanese, with whom GARIBALDI is a demigod. But older men shake their heads and tell me that the position in which GARIBALDI has been shut, intentionally or unintentionally, by the Allies, will render him impotent to stir or budge, unless his wits and patriotism suggest some miraculous escape. The fact of his being where he is gives color to the—I grieve to say—widely spread belief that some treachery is meditated. If you look on the map you will see that the Stelvio Pass is situated at the extreme northeast of Lombardy. By this pass a small number of Austrians reëntered Bormio, and have since been reinforced by a few companies of Tyrolese volunteers. But this fact is of little or no importance, a small body, say 10,000, could devastate the Valtelline, but cannot menace Lombardy, for even were they to reach Calice, they could proceed no further, as their march would be stopped by the explosion of the tunnels on the road to Lecco, mined for that purpose;—on the lake they could do nothing, since the Allies guard it with their steamers. Their threat, therefore, to march on Lecco and Como is absurd, and if even they should succeed in doing this, so much the worse for them, for separated from the main army by the Oglio, the Chiese, the Mincio and the Adige, they must have acted alone and been at the mercy of the population. In order to do anything at all, they must descend with 50,000 men; but these Austria could not spare, for we have seen, by her abandonment of Piacenza, Ancona and Ferrara, that she has renounced her old system of detachments. Therefore a battalion would have sufficed serving as they would for a centre, round which the population would cluster, able to support the rigors of the mountain district, covered as it is by eternal snow, by that same people who of themselves sufficed to drive out the Austrians from the Stelvio, in 1848. But instead of this the whole force of GARIBALDI is sent to defend the Stelvio and Tonale, (for the defence of which 500 men suffice) and as the descent into the German Tyrol was forbidden, there seems no sufficient end in view. By shutting up GARIBALDI in the *cul de sac* of the Valtelline, (continue very old croakers) a double end is gained. First of all, by hindering him from continuing those brilliant exploits which made him the hero of the war throughout Europe at its commencement; his influence is diminished, and consequently his power. The second end is still more serious; suppose we have peace; Venice is sacrificed; Tuscany and the Roman States ditto. GARIBALDI'S instincts, wounded honor, the enthusiasm of his followers, will all lead him to a desperate resistance. But what can he do? Either he must fight his way to Venice or join the malcontents in Tuscany, or the Romagna. If he decided to march into Venice he must, at 200 miles from Verona, combat the Austrians, now at leisure to contest step by step and hill by hill his passage from the Stelvio to Cadore Not a step can he take without the knowledge of CIALDINI, who, with an entire Piedmontese division is at his side. How can he join the Tuscans and the Romans when he is 500 miles from Tuscany and the French and the Piedmontese cover the intermediate space? But I said there are in all 54,000 hunters, all armed and panting to battle, not for Lombardy or Venice or Rome or Tuscany, but to fight the Austrians out of Italy, and then to see their country united as well as independent; surely they can do something. But 30,000 of these are distributed among the Piedmontese army, consequently all their movements will be watched and paralyzed. And the hunters of the Apennines?—30,000 of these also have been sent, quite recently, into the Valtelline—they were chiefly organized in Sequi and Piacenza, and were destined to act in the Duchies and the Romagna. But the moment they heard of the massacres of Perugia, the Romagnali who form the majority of the Hunters of the Apennines, demanded to be led into the Romagna to defend their hearths and homes against the Swiss. No, if the armistice means peace and GARIBALDI means to defy it, nothing remains for him but to attempt one of the above schemes, and lose his own and all his followers' lives in the attempt, or to disband his troops give them a rendezvous in the place he shall think most appropriate, and hand in his resignation to those who having promised that he should never be called upon to lay down his arms until the last Austrian should be driven out of the Peninsula have proved themselves unworthy of the faith of a courageous and trusting people.

This is the fixed opinion of many an old patriot with whom I have conversed, and a sadder conclusion it would be difficult to come to. GARIBALDI'S soldiers form a compact corps; all the officers belong to the national party, and consequently the color of the flag so gloriously borne aloft is exclusively national The populations through which this corps have passed fascinated by its Italianism, have thronged to join clearly proving to the volunteers that in them lies the nation's hope. Must they disappoint this hope? In union lies their only chance of usefulness—and yet to act in a compact body seems impossible. May this dire calamity be spared, for the sake of Italy. May NAPOLEON'S good angel, if he has one, prevent him from signing a peace which will seal Italian slavery and his own eternal shame.

I have just received a letter from a follower of GARIBALDI'S corps, and as I believe your readers feel at least as much interest in the doings of these valorous few as in the accounts of the regular battles, (where one feels it is but a brute force shock of two enormous masses where the strongest causes the weakest to fall back without being destroyed,) I shall translate it literally:

"When the troops of URBAN, driven from St. Ferme, Pra Pasqué, the suburbs of Vico, etc., retreated towards Cameriata, (one of the railroad stations between Milan and Como,) some of the hunters pursued them step by step, while the other portion of their band, traversing the semicircle of hills round Como and the lake, arrived at Cameriata before their comrades. As the volunteers really fight voluntarily, it generally happens, especially in the bayonet attack and in the pursuit of the enemy, that an audacious minority, swift of foot and strong of will, commence the combat before the rest come up, and this without any reference to the enemy's numbers. From the very elements of which the corps is composed naturally result miracles of audacity which seem fabulous; victories of ten over one hundred, which, while you listen to them, seem as if they must have issued from the imagination of Ariosto—nevertheless they are true. GARIBALDI'S march from Varese to Castenedolo, and thence to Treo, the valley of the Oglio Tonale, the valley of the Adda, and to the Stelvio, if ever it is fully described, will astonish the world as no feats of modern times have ever done. The utter scorn of death, of the ordinary calculations as to the probabilities of victory, expose the Hunters of course to fearful loss, but not without producing corresponding results. During the first quarter of an hour the combats are nearly always between those foremost few and the bulk of the enemy; repulsed on every side, they ever return to the attack, pretending not to hear the signal for retreat; fighting like lions, nearly always winning, but paying dearly for the victory before their companions come up. But whether they live or whether they fall by this mode of warfare, so foreign to all established rules, the volunteers have inspired the Austrians with such terror that they prefer fighting any number of regulars to these "devils incarnate," as they call them; and in like proportion have they inspired the people with enthusiasm for the national cause and confidence in its triumph, so that where one volunteer falls, six arise to fill his place. To cite but one of their deeds of valor, take the case of GIUSEPPE BASSI, a Milanese, a simple soldier. Lame and rather awkward in appearance, he suddenly came alone upon four Austrians; among them one sergeant and a captain. He shot one with a musket, another with a pistol, the third fled, and then a duel commenced between him and the captain—BASSI with his bayonet, the Captain with his sword. BASSI, slightly wounded, succeeded in plunging his bayonet into the neck of the Austrian. Before the rest of the Hunters came up, URBAN had sent off his battery towards Mariano, and this was the signal for a precipitous flight, his troops leaving the greater portion of their baggage at the railway station. BASSI took from the dead Captain his sword, a revolver, a portfolio, and a purse, containing 4,000 florins, and carried the whole to GARIBALDI. The arms are the property of the Government, and the General retained the papers for the family of the dead, but the money was deposited in the cash box of the troops, to save it from the hazards of war for the benefit of BASSI and of his family. Two days after BASSI with his company found part of the detachment which attacked Levano without success. Together with comrade he climbed up the wall of the fortress, when the commander seeing that a surprise was impossible gave orders for a retreat. The wall was high, very difficult to scale, and impossible to descend. The enemy advanced; in a moment BASSI'S resolution was taken; he gave a spring, and falling on a heap of stones dislocated his ankle. His companion, less audacious, could not make up his mind to do the same, and cried out to BASSI to know how high the wall was, and whether he was hurt. Repressing his groans, he encouraged his friend to make the attempt as to remain was certain death; he succeeded, and he helped away poor BASSI until some peasants took him and concealed him until he could join his company.

BRONZETTI, (I have already spoken to you of BRONZETTI, but think that these fresh details will be interesting,) a Tyrolese, greatly distinguished himself at Rome in 1849, conducted himself so well at Como and Varese that he was raised from the rank of captain to that of Major. He was at Rizzato with two companies of his battalion on the 16th June, and hearing that an Austrian battalion had advanced to Virle, he hastened thither, and putting them to flight, pursued them as far as Molinetto, where a second battalion of Austrians came to the rescue. These also he chased along the road that crosses the railroad from Brescia to Lonato, entered Civilaghe and drove them towards S. Giacomo, and arrived at Castenedolo, in the very centre of URBAN'S camp. He had already been twice wounded, but still headed his men, crying "Onward! onward," with an audacity as admirable as it was imprudent, for he was surrounded by 15,000 Austrians. He then ordered a retreat, and his men obeyed slowly, and constantly returning to charge on the enemy directly fresh hunters came up. In one of these encounters, with the word "Onward!" on his lips, he received his death-wound. Four soldiers were killed in bearing him from the field; at last, a fifth, profiting by a moment's respite from the enemy's fire, bore him off. He died after listening to GARIBALDI'S letter, merely asking that it, together with the silver medal, should be given to his mother.

Of the feats of the hunters between Castenedolo and the Stelvio I shall write to you soon again.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE ITALIAN WAR.

Fourth of July on the Mincio—Solferino Revisited—Appearance of Castiglione—An Italian Beauty—Agreeable Traits of the War—The Emperor's Scouts—His Headquarters at Valeggio—The Passage of the River—A Relic of the Middle Ages—The Scene at Valeggio—Treatment of Spies—The New-York Times on the Battle-Field—One of the Painful Aspects of War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF ITALY, VALEGGIO, Tuesday, July 5, 1859.

It has been a long time since I heard the booming of cannon on the 4th of July. Yesterday as I came on here through the battle-field of Solferino, I could hear distinctly the cannon at Peschiera, and could see the smoke of the burning houses. So that by appropriating to myself the noise and forgetting the effects, I had my Fourth of July in this far distant country as completely as if I had been at home.

From Milan to Brescia I was permitted this time to travel by railway with a convoy of soldiers and material of war. It was slow traveling, but infinitely preferable to our first journey between these two points, which took place in a diligence without horses; or in other words, in a diligence which found its horses already taken by army people at each post station, and was obliged to hunt horses in the neighborhood. We had on the train 800 French soldiers, with their officers, divided into detachments of 200 each. This last is the number the War Department is sending on to each regiment to fill up losses and as reinforcements. They are composed of new recruits who have been a short time in the dépôts in France, and undergone there the necessary rudimentary education. The poor fellows are to acquire the rest of their education under the guns of the enemy; but this reflection does not interfere with their present gayety, for they go along yelling and singing, and shouting to the peasants in the fields, who shout *vivas* in return, while at the long delays at the station they play all sorts of farces on each other and on the people of the country. When the train stops they swarm out like so many bees, and quickly overrun the vicinity, picking up the little eatables of a cheap nature and filling their canteens with wine or water, according to their individual means. But they remain polite, honest, and good-natured, for in no station of life does a Frenchman know what rowdyism is.

At Brescia I met an American whom I had known at Paris, a gentleman who has resided in Europe the last twelve years, who speaks all languages, who has traveled everywhere, from the nightless seas of Norway to the Cape of Good Hope, who has seen everything and grown *blasé* on everything except a war, and who had come down to Italy in search of a new sensation—a *sensation vif*, as the French call it. He wanted to smell gunpowder honestly burnt. So we joined teams on the journey to the French camp. My companion "mourned as a strong man" his loss of the great battle of Solferino; that would have put the climax to his long history of loafing around the world, and he declared that if he had seen that he should have gone home to America, got married, settled down and become a respectable citizen. Such a sacrifice for such a man convinced me that I had really enjoyed a great privilege in having seen that battle. But I did the next best thing for him; I showed him the battle-field the different positions taken by the two armies, the places at which the greatest struggles took place, the graves of the brave fellows who fell in the battle, and who now fill the air with the effluvia from their decaying bodies, buried too close to the surface, and I helped him to gather up some *souvenirs*, for the field yet abounds with balls, broken remains of arms and shells, love letters, official reports, etc. The grain-fields were now abandoned; the half trodden down crops were left to take care of themselves, and the whole scene was much more desolate than when I saw it last.

The town of Castiglione had also become desolate. The church and the hospital had been evacuated of their wounded by death, or removed to larger towns west, and were now closed: the streets that we had seen crowded on the day of battle with thousands of mutilated and bleeding men were almost deserted; the hotels and the *cafés* had now something to eat and to drink, and the town had resumed the ordinary appearance of Italian towns in this part of the country. During the storm on the day of the battle we took refuge in a modest hotel, the very last house in the town on the side of the battle-field; and on the night subsequent to the battle we had slept in this house, as well as two wounded Lieutenants of the Second Zouaves, for the house had been taken during the battle for the use of wounded officers of the corps of BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS. At this house we were served by the daughter of the landlord, the prettiest girl we have seen in all Italy, a perfect rose in the desert, the purest type of Italian beauty, with a smile and a manner that would "bring down" the stoutest hearted. To save the reader useless conjectures, we admit at once that the charms of this Italian beauty were *not* withstood. Moreover, she carried a name as charming as herself, ANETA GUIDETTA, to which she added, by coquetry, as if it needed any addition, DE CASTIGLIONE. Yesterday we stopped at Signore GUIDETTA's house for dinner, and, having now an abundance of Italian at command, Signorina ANETA furnished us a fund of information on the events that preceded the battle of Solferino. Among other things, she said that two Austrian officers had slept in the same bed the night before the battle that our party had occupied the night after. She said that the Austrian officers had intended to take their and their neighbors' houses for the purpose of firing from them on the French. They had actually made the demand on the citizens, and told them to clear out their furniture; but ANETA said they and their neighbors in the main street stoutly resisted, and the Austrians, who had undoubtedly intended to take position further toward the Chiese, and make Castiglione the point of resistance, changed their plan of battle, and fell back on the long ridge and plain east of Castiglione. But it was not the resistance of the good people of Castiglione that changed the intention of the Austrians in comprising the town in their plan of battle—it was the rapid advance of the French to the east of the Chiese.

During the battle the farms and the villages were deserted; in some of the villages the people remained in their cellars and escaped unhurt, for in the war that is now raging neutrals are treated strictly as such. It is a professional affair, a sort of military duel, into which enters neither hate nor religion, and which will leave behind it therefore fewer evils than most wars recorded by history. It is a curious feature of the war that it is the two chief catholic nations that are engaged, and still more curious that one of them, France, should bring in the Mussulman to aid her.

The delicacy of the Emperor NAPOLEON towards private persons and their property has been carried to a fault. At Magenta he marched around walls instead of pulling them down, and thus sacrificed men by the late arrival of troops, forced to go out of their way. At Solferino he ordered the artillery to cease firing in one place where it was destroying the mulberry and fruit trees, and made his men use the bayonet instead. We have seen ourselves all along the road that the French, in selecting ground for their bivouacs, have invariably selected, not the fields which might be most convenient to them, but those in which the least damage might be done. In this fertile and highly cultivated country, where every inch of ground from village to village is planted, where there is absolutely no waste ground, NAPOLEON's engineers went only into those fields which offered the least promising crops, or into meadows where the grass had been already cut. I saw the Austrian bivouac yesterday behind Volta, where they passed the night previous to the battle of Solferino, and there had been no such respect of property as had been visible in the French camps. The mulberry trees had been destroyed to build camp fires, and the crops, good or bad, were trampled to the ground. The French soldier builds his little fire between two stones placed parallel, with one at the back. On this he places his pot of soup to boil, the vacant place in front serving to thrust in a sufficient supply of fuel. If there are no stones at hand, he digs an oblong square four or five inches deep in the ground, kindles his fire in this, and places his pot over it. Every one will recognize the simplicity and the practicability of this mode. The Austrians, however, judging by this last camp, practice another mode. They left marks of long lines of fires, with no evident means of supporting the pot above the fire. They must therefore carry with them pots which have long legs, that may be always breaking, or else be encumbered with some iron apparatus for supporting the pots.

At Volta, we met one of the videttes which surround and protect the Emperor's headquarters on all sides. It was composed of seven mounted lancers, one of whom was an under officer. They were fine-looking men, mounted on fleet horses, and, with their flags waving above their heads, presented a gay and dashing air. We met them at a turn of the road, on the hill-side, from whence could be seen Mantua and all the intervening plain. We could even count the steeples of the city above the tree tops. After scanning for a moment the plain, the lancers galloped away towards Valeggio, and in ten minutes we rejoined them reposing in the shade by the roadside, preparatory to a gallop to some other point of observation. The Emperor's camp is thus surrounded by vigilant and active guardians, so as to prevent a surprise; we saw them later on, posted on horseback, on all the hills and favorable look-outs of the vicinity of the headquarters.

Valeggio, the present headquarters of NAPOLEON, is on the east bank of the Mincio, at nearly an equal distance from the three Austrian strongholds of Peschiera, Mantua and Verona. The position is one of the most picturesque in all Italy. Rugged hills hem in the Mincio at this place, with a valley so narrow as to be scarcely worth the name. The approach to the crossing is defended by a long line of earthwork of ancient date, which commands the whole descent from the west for more than half a mile. We had heard that the Austrians had here constructed a *tête de pont*, but we found nothing but the ancient work just spoken of.

Valeggio is a village of 2 000 inhabitants, and is situated on and behind the hill on the east bank of the Mincio; so that, coming to the river from the west one only sees the magnificent ruins of the old castle with its high donjon, on the edge of the hill, and a few houses in the valley at the crossing. The bridge at this place was blown up by the Austrians the night of the battle of Solferino, to prevent the pursuit of the French; but the river is only about two hundred feet wide, and, although both deep and swift, offered no obstacle to the construction of a bridge of boats. At this point the first NAPOLEON crossed in 1796, after the battle of Castiglione, as also the Piedmontese in 1848 the Austrians on both occasions retreating to Verona. Just above this bridge of boats, which is placed along side the ordinary bridge destroyed by the Austrians is one of the most remarkable ruins I have seen in Italy. It is a fortified bridge or viaduct, built in 1393 by GIAN' GALEAZZO VISCONTI, and is remarkable for its architectural magnificence. It is six hundred yards long, reaching from hill to hill, each end terminated with a high square crenelated tower, the middle of the construction resting upon several broken arches in the river, and serving formerly as a bridge. The Scaligerian castle—on the hill beyond, and near to the bridge—is a majestic old ruin, its colossal tower now crowned with the tri-colored flag of Sardinia, and a vidette of French soldiers on the look-out for the movements of the enemy; for from this point all three of the Austrian fortresses are in view.

The scene in the valley of the Mincio, and in the village of Valeggio, is out of the reach of all ordinary description. Valeggio contains at this moment more than a hundred thousand soldiers. The thermometer is at 96° in the shade, the roads are two inches deep in dust, the fruit and mulberry trees are covered with those singing insects which only appear in a seething hot atmosphere, the roads are so incumbered with infantry, cavalry, and especially cattle, train wagons and artillery, that to progress at all we are obliged to get out at every step to lift our carriage bodily out of the way, to save being literally crushed, and to find egress. The cavalry and artillery, on account of the horses, are camped in the narrow valley, on the river's edge. The infantry are camped on the hill around the village. Other portions of the army are stationed several miles away toward Mantua, Verona and Peschiera.

As we look down in the valley we see thousands of soldiers, and other thousands of horses in the river bathing. They are marched down by regiments, soldiers and horses, and allowed to plunge into the river at discretion. Several soldiers were drowned yesterday, but more died from the effects of the intense heat, the almost total absence of food or water, and the hard labor they had to perform. Up and down the valley long lines of horses and men are seen winding slowly up or down the hills, in every direction, on the hills, the hill sides, in the valley, in the river, everywhere, one sees but soldiers, horses and wagons. With the accompaniment of the magnificent old ruins, the rugged hills, the green valley and the rapid stream, the scene was the perfection of the novel and the picturesque.

After a long halt at the bridge of boats, we at last edged our way into the procession and got our carriage over. At the other end stood a sentinel, but whether he was there to guard the entrance to head-quarters or to preserve order I do not know; for he asked no questions, and my papers, which I had ready in my pocket, were absolutely of no use. Thus, for the third time, I have entered the French head-quarters without showing the shadow of a paper, and have been permitted to pass everywhere, meeting nothing but politeness and amiability from officers and soldiers. The French in this, I think, show their good sense, for, although it is possible to establish an effective line around a camp of ten or twenty thousand men, even with but one entrance like a narrow bridge of boats to it, the thing becomes impossible when it comes to an army of two hundred thousand. The number and extent of the train and sutler's department is something incredible; no statement I could make would convey to the reader an adequate idea of its magnitude; it seems that for an army of two hundred thousand men there must be an other two hundred thousand attendants, with wagons carts, horses, oxen and mules in addition. One may perhaps form some idea of the confusion at the bridge where all these attendants and their carts, and the soldiers going in and out, must pass. The guard, therefore, seemed occupied in directing people in such a way that no accident should happen, rather than in scrutinizing the persons who passed, even if he had been charged with that duty.

Moreover, what could a spy learn in Valeggio? He could see that there was an immense army collected there around the head-quarters, that this army, off its guard in town, was protected by other armies or advanced guards several miles away, and these in turn by videttes still further away. But all this the enemy learns just as well by his own videttes and advanced posts, and by the fact that all armies are thus conducted. Not a single man in all Valeggio, beyond the Emperor and his Etat-Major, knows five minutes beforehand what he is going to do, and one might as well ask an officer when he was going to die, as to ask him when he was going to move forward, or what the army was going to do. The secrets of the Commander-in-Chief are absolute.

Nevertheless the French have arrested a few spies, but they show again their good sense in not shooting them, as do the Italians, for they are generally poor devils who are in need of bread, and hardly comprehend the gravity of the offence. They keep them till the war is over, and then discharge them to the mercy of their consciences, if they have any. One evening, while taking my coffee in front of a *café* at Brescia, (it was the day of the false alarm,) a dozen men of the National Guard passed conducting a spy they had just arrested. All the gentlemen about me hissed and hooted as he passed, and a swarm of boys and adults followed after heaping all sorts of insults and reproaches on him. He looked like a mean man, and no doubt was. The next morning he was tried and taken out and shot. A considerable number have thus been shot by the Italians.

In the town of Valeggio every hotel and respectable house had been seized by the officers, and we found it impossible, notwithstanding the high price we offered, to obtain a decent resting place for the night. At last we found at the shanty of a hatter a large bed, which was to be secured by paying four swanzigers and climbing a rickety ladder. Our horses and carriage were allowed to stand in the court, with the understanding that the man was to sleep in the carriage, and that the horses were to be fed on bread, *if it could be had*, for anything else was out of the question. After accomplishing these arrangements we went out to find something to eat. Such a scene of confusion I hope never to pass through again. It was bad enough at Cavriana, the last head-quarters, but it was ten times worse here. The streets were crowded to their last limits with soldiers on the same errand as ourselves—nothing could be had at any price—the heat was overpowering, carriages and carts, whole regiments of soldiers or parks of artillery were squeezing their way through the crowd, to the danger of people's lives. The only thing we found on sale was vinegar and water, everything else having been exhausted. The town has half a dozen fountains, but around each of these stood at least fifty soldiers awaiting their turns to fill their canteens, or to get a drink with their tin cups. The citizens are not allowed to take water but from 3 to 4 o'clock in the morning—all the rest of the day is reserved for the soldiers. We searched for some bread and wine, for we hoped for nothing more, but even these were not to be found, and we at last were reduced to two glasses of water, for which we paid ten sous.

With these as a sustainer, we started to the Emperor's residence to see if there were any letters in the Post-office. I found some letters for the Governor, about which his Majesty's Postmaster expressed uneasiness—they had been there so long—and, better still, six copies of the NEW-YORK TIMES, which had gone through the battle of Solferino and crossed the Mincio without damage, and only waited the chance to be read. I need not tell you how welcome they were, or how gladly I relieved the uneasy Postmaster of his burden. He was very polite, but hoped I would return more frequently in the future for my mail matter.

I had a message to the young Count SHOUVANOFF, Russian Military Commissioner at head-quarters, and he not only told me where I could find something to eat, but sent his valet with me to indicate the place. The place was closed, as if there had been a death in the house; but the valet made a cabalistic knock, a noise was heard within, soon the door was cautiously opened, and we were received by a monstrous, burly fellow, who recognized the valet and smiled graciously on me. He knew what I wanted, and that I must be a better customer than the soldiers, against whom he had closed his door. While he went to his cellar for a bottle of wine, his wife came in with a child in her arms, gravely ill with what is known in America as the summer complaint. It was comatose, with a swollen abdomen and nervous twitchings and was in fact on the point of passing into convulsions. I asked her why she did not send for a doctor, and she said there were none, they had been carried off by the Austrians several days before to attend to their sick. I told her to put mustard to the child's feet, and linseed poultice on its bowels, when she asked if the child was not to eat the mustard? With such ignorance of the rudiments of materia medica, I concluded I should only be practising medicine under difficulties, and "withdrew from the case," as the doctors say, leaving the poor little sufferer to the category of victims of the war. Nevertheless I hoped the mother would have the sense to apply the remedies recommended. I took my wine, concealed it under my coat, at the request of the man, in order that the soldiers around the door might not see it, and on this bottle of the common wine of the country, my companion and I made our dinner.

We did not sleep much; our court, like all the others in town, was full of soldiers and sutlers sleeping, or trying to sleep, on the ground; all night long videttes were galloping into or out of the town carrying news, and heavy wagons and troops were constantly in movement. This morning my companion got up early to go out on a foraging excursion, and returned with twelve eggs and two loaves of bread, for which he had to pay a fabulous sum. But we fared sumptuously.

What has struck me most at head quarters is the immense amount of suffering borne by the French soldier without complaint. I never went through more physical suffering in my life in the same space of time than during this day of broiling heat, starvation and thirst, at Valeggio. For the soldiers lying in their camps around town, with nothing to do, and plenty of army biscuit and water, life was supportable; but for those who were in movement with their sacs on their backs and nothing to be had to relieve their hunger or thirst even for the money they had in the pockets, or those detailed in bringing up supplies and in the various duties of the camp, these were sufferings I had never before seen men submitted to. The Austrians had eaten everything in the country and the French supplies were tardy in arriving; but the noble fellows toiled on and made light of their sufferings. We saw at Castiglione the horrible side of war; we saw here its painful side.

The Emperor is quartered in a magnificent palace in the border of the town. The position of this palace—at nearly equal distances from the three Austrian strongholds to be attacked—and its agreeableness as a residence, will probably determine the Emperor in maintaining it as his head-quarters as long as he remains in the country. MALAKOFF.

The Siege of Peschiera—Arrival of the Corps of Prince Napoleon—The Traveling Equipage of the Prince—The Sardinian Head-quarters—A French Train of Artillery—A Swim in the Mincio—A Visit to the Lines of Peschiera—The Scene of Conflict Between the Austrians and Sardinians on the Day of Solferino—Peschiera Surrounded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DESENZANO, Lake Garda, Thursday, July 7, 1859.

As we left Valeggio yesterday two divisions of the fifth corps of the Army of Italy, commanded by Prince NAPOLEON, the divisions Uhlrich and Urban, the latter Tuscan, were marching through the town to the siege of Peschiera. The rest of the corps was left at Goito, lower down on the Mincio, to operate against Mantua. Thus the Prince has performed his mission, which was purely political in its results, without firing a gun. He has had a long march through Tuscany, the Pontifical States and Parma, without meeting an enemy to oppose his march, and he joins the main body of the army with his men looking as fresh and as hearty as when they left Paris. They are covered with dust, browned with the sun, and look warm, but not at all worn out. The two divisions came in complete, each one followed by its artillery, ammunition train, and commissary department, and the regiments headed by their bands of music playing tunes that made one think of Paris.

The Prince arrived the evening before at Valeggio, in his traveling carriage, and stopped at one of the municipal palaces in the main street. As soon as he alighted from his carriage, the crowd collected and commenced to gaze in the windows of the carriage at something which appeared unusual. Following the example of others, I approached and discovered that in the front of the carriage and facing the Prince as he sat, were fixed two daguerreotypes, one to the right, that of his wife the Princess CLOTHILDE, the other to the left, that of his father the Prince JEROME, while in the middle there was an ornamented something which might have been a prayer-book, a memorandum-book, or a tobacco-box. I could not learn what was to be the Prince's future field of operation.

We experienced the same difficulty in getting out of Valeggio, on account of the crowd, as in getting into it. But on arriving near the river's edge, we turned up stream on the road to Monzambano, which is now the KING VICTOR EMANUEL's head-quarters, and on this road the difficulties of locomotion were less numerous. Monzambano lies three miles north of Valeggio, but on the other side of the river, and just beyond the range of the farthest carrying cannon from Peschiera. Like all the old towns in this country, it is situated on a hill and is protected by an extensive castle and fortifications of mediæval times, now deserted but in a good state of preservation. The road between the two towns runs up the valley of the Mincio on the east side, and does not cross till it arrives at Monzambano. The whole route is picturesque and romantic. The hills on the east bank of the river are covered all the way up with French bivouacks; the soldiers are conducting long lines of cavalry and artillery horses up and down the steep hills, from and to the water, the soldiers on the shaded river banks are cooking their soup, or lying in the shade of the trees, with their guns at their sides.

At the crossing at Monzambano there was but a wooden bridge, and this the Austrians blew up as they retreated from Solferino. The French have reëstablished it and thrown over as well two bridges of boats, one on each side of the old bridge. As we arrived at the bridge a column, a mile and a half long of besieging artillery going to take position on the east side of Peschiera was passing, and we were obliged to wait. This immense column of artillery had just arrived from France, and a magnificent officer, who seemed to be in command, asked me as he crossed the bridge the route to Salionze, the point from which the force was to be deployed in order to encircle Peschiera on the east or Austrian side. I pointed out the direction (the head of the column was already on the route) and then asked a brigadier who the officer was. He told me that it was the commander of the column of attack, and that he was going to invest and bombard Peschiera from the eastern side. The brigadier thought that there were 45 000 Austrians in the place, and 200,000 men surrounding it. But these figures should be reduced one-half.

While waiting for the artillery to pass—these were composed of 12-pounders and 16-inch shell guns—we went bathing in the Mincio, and found it a most delicious water for bathing purposes. The Mincio here is the outlet of the Lake Garda, conveying the waters of this lake into the Adriatic, through the mouth of the Po. The lake itself is nourished by the melting snow and the springs of the mountains of the Tyrol; the water is clear, mild and pure, and of a delicate blue tint; the bottom of the river is formed, everywhere, of cleanly washed stones and pebbles, and the current is so swift that it is impossible to stand on one's feet at a depth of half the body. To test the question whether the Mincio could be swam, in case of necessity, I swam it twice, but at an angle of 25 to 30 degrees, which magnified the distance across very materially; but the Mincio can be swam, and it has always been a matter of astonishment that a school of natation has not been attached to the other branches of a military education for the soldier as well as the officer, if for nothing else than scouting parties and retreating purposes.

The crowd at Monzambano was much less than at NAPOLEON's head quarters. There was absolutely no guard, and we entered the town as freely as if the King and his staff had been in Turin. Our *laissez passer* was therefore of no use. Beside that, we found here something to eat; some lemons just gathered from the trees—for they grow them in abundance in this country—and some passable pears and apricots. We found also, for a wonder, a glass of Curaçoa as good as could be had on the Boulevards of Paris, and for the first time in my life I could say that a drink of strong liquor did me good.

Monzambano is the limit to which timid people go in the direction of Peschiera. But journalists do not come under this designation; a journalist must walk up to the cannon's mouth, if but for a single paragraph. Without boasting of any particular courage, I have yet strong faith in my lucky star, and I insisted on advancing to Ponti, three miles on the road to Peschiera, and within one mile of the exterior fortifications. We were informed, and our driver ascertained also the fact, that if we sought to go on to Desenzano by that route, we must pass a road on which the Austrians every day threw grenades, and even balls, from their mined guns. They cannot see people passing the road, on account of its elevation and the thick foliage; but they hear the wagons or carriages, and never miss to send a volley of balls or grenades after them. The Piedmontese outposts are in advance of this position, but concealed from the fire of the Austrians. In fact all around the city the outposts of the two armies are within firing, almost within speaking distance, and keep constantly popping at each other by way of amusement, or else to let each other know that they are there, wide awake.

Our plan was to walk over this road, leaving the carriage to follow us as we passed, at a rapid gait, running the risk of catching a ball in the passage. For ourselves we had no fear, and from this point could see all that was going on in Peschiera. But our driver, as already mentioned, had also been informed of the dangers of this road, and took it into his head to break up our nice little arrangement, which indeed he had a right to do, in view of the fact that our plan was not particularly magnanimous toward him. So, after we had gone about half way to Ponti, and began to hear from time to time the roar of the Austrian cannon, the fellow stopped short and declared he would go no further. We remonstrated, but it was of no use. Besides, the roads were rough and narrow, artillery trains and camp wagons were constantly passing and turning us out into the fields, the heat was Senegalian, and our little horses were tired out. So we planted our carriage there, and, notwithstanding the stifling heat, started on foot on a voyage of discovery toward Ponti. We were told to keep the oldest road, no matter how winding it might be, and the word winding exactly fitted this road, for there was no end to its turns and crooks. Sometimes it led us out on to the bank overlooking the Mincio, then again back among the fields of corn and wheat. The land was so broken that we could not see where we were going; and each soldier of whom we demanded the distance to Ponti, invariably said "half-a-mile"—an unfortunate custom people have in all countries. The heat was something beyond all our former experience, and we were rapidly losing our powers of locomotion, when we arrived at a bifurcation of the road where both branches looked equally ancient. There was no one there at the instant to direct us, and we turned to the right. At a minutes' walk before us there was a hill or short ridge, on which stood a large house surrounded by an orchard. We knew that we must be in close proximity to Ponti, and from the position of the hill we were sure that from its summit we should find a splendid panoramic view of Peschiera and its besieged and besieging army. My companion made the observation that the road, the hill and the farm-house, all had an air of abandonment, but we were too tired to take any pains to seek the right road, and determined at all hazards to mount the hill and make that the end of our journey. We climbed up, at the risk of a sunstroke, found all our anticipations realized in regard to the view before us, and had just settled down into a comfortable shade to take a rest and a good look at the city, when a peasant appeared at the foot of the hill from which we had just came, and putting his hands to his mouth in the form of a conductor, yelled out to know what we were doing there. We replied that we were looking at Peschiera. "Well," said he, "I should advise you to get away as quickly as possible, for the Austrians fire at every one who appears on that hill; don't you see the house is abandoned?" I am not a profane man, but I just let slip, "Let them fire and be d——d!" without knowing it, for at that particular moment if I had seen a gun pointed directly at me I might have rolled down the hill, but I certainly should not have used my legs to get down.

However we laid flat down, with our heads slightly raised, and in this position saw what was before us, and avoided, at the same time, attracting the attention of the Austrian outposts. The fortifications of the town are much more extended than we had anticipated; the town itself is small and lies beyond the Mincio, while the greater proportion of the forts extend to the west, and were built evidently to meet attacks from the Piedmontese. The Piedmontese were in detachments, working at their trenches, protected by gabions and by outposts, who fired more or less constantly at the Austrian outposts. The Piedmontese had no cannons yet in place, and did not pretend to respond to the Austrian artillery, which annoyed them constantly, but without producing much damage. We remained on the hill we saw three shells thrown off to the left of us, but they all fell short of the trenches, and exploded in a clear space. The Piedmontese, although they ridicule this amusement of the Austrians as a waste of powder, have yet lost several men by the explosions.

After taking a good look at the place and reposing sufficiently, we commenced the toilsome journey back to our carriage. Our driver was waiting, but he seemed so delighted at our return that we were sure he had given us over in his own mind to the Austrians. We had to return to Monzambano; we did'nt forget where we found the *café* that had the Curaçoa; we were congratulated on our safe return, and then took our departure for this place, by the way of Pozzolengo, San Martino and Revoltella. This route brought us through a part of the battle-field of Solferino—the part in which the King was exclusively engaged, which I had not yet seen. It was the part on which we had seen the magnificent cannonading from 6 till 9 o'clock, as the Austrians were retiring on this side to Peschiera. I hardly know why, but I was more curious to see this part of the extended field than any other. We had watched the progress of the fight here with a more concentrated attention than on the other side of the ridge of Solferino; there, there was a general *melée*, and more confusion and more excitement. Here we could trace the progress of the fight as the Prince ——, who had charge of the Austrian artillery protecting the retreat, retired from knoll to knoll, stopping to pour a murderous fire into the ranks of the Piedmontese, and then moving on to another knoll to take position, and so on till night stopped the conflict. We passed over all this ground, reaching a distance of four or five miles, and saw everywhere the traces of the conflict. Several hundred men are buried near the surface along the side, and emit a terrible odor. The road runs generally along the summit of the high grounds, and it was most frequently into it that the guns were wheeled to open their fire. The most of the graves are seen for a mile each way from the village of San Martino, and the ornamental trees along the road in this direction are more torn by balls than on any other part of the battle-field I have seen. Not a single telegraph post is standing, and the wires are still trailing in the road, and caught in the wheels of our carriage. The greatest struggles took place at an isolated church, situated on a knoll near the road and surrounded by ancient and majestic fir trees, and at a large farm house on the other side of the road. At these points the Austrians took shelter in and behind the buildings, and resisted obstinately the attempts to dislodge them. But the Piedmontese had fifty guns, well served, in the action, and it was these guns stationed on the ridge of San Martino that offered us such a magnificent line of fire as the evening closed in on the day of the great battle.

At the moment I write, the Allied army has completely surrounded the town of Peschiera like a great serpent preparing to crush its enemy, and in the course of two or three days such a storm of lead and steel will render it insupportable. The Austrians have nothing to do but to yield or ask for an armistice. MALAKOFF.

The Sack of Perugia—Account of an American Sufferer.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: As you have already opened your columns to a communication from one of my family who wrote a hurried account of our adventures, and the imminent hazards to which we were exposed during the sack and pillage which followed the assault on ill-starred Perugia by the 1st Foreign Regiment in the Pope's service, you may, perhaps, be willing to publish a few more details, which the press of correspondence growing out of this outrage, with Mr. STOCKTON, the American Minister at Rome, has henceforth prevented me from giving.

The dispatch of the mercenaries under the command of Col. SCHMID (now raised to the rank of General for the faithful and more than literal execution of his orders) was an act of vigor of which no one would have supposed the Papal Government capable. The troops left Rome on Tuesday the 14th, the day of the popular demonstration, which drove the Perugian authorities, with the few soldiers under them, to take refuge in Foligno. On the evening of that day we arrived in Perugia, and saw the illumination and torchlight procession, which was doubly impressive in the picturesque Corso, crowded with rejoicing but most orderly patriots. The reverse of the picture was yet to come.

It is universally believed that the troops were ignorant of their destination until they arrived at Città Castellana; that, when informed of the service expected of them, a mutiny (to their credit be it said) broke out among them, which was not quelled without bloodshed; and that it was then and there they were promised the sack and pillage of unhappy Perugia as an inducement to proceed to its capture.

An "*ordre du jour*,"—which I have seen and believe to be genuine, (though that well informed paper the *Giornale di Roma* denies its authenticity,)—directs the commander of the forces to make an example of Perugia for the benefit of her sister cities, and to "*decapitare*" the rebels without mercy. Either by high ways or byways the expedition reached Foligno on Sunday the 19th, but after that their movements were so little known that it was reported they had turned off to Ancona. The fact is, however, that they left Foligno on Monday at 2 A. M., at 3 P. M. they attacked, and by 5 P. M. resistance had ceased, and the atrocities which civilized Europe deplores commenced. The townspeople made, under the circumstances, a stout defence; but they were few in number, badly armed and commanded, and had chosen their points of defence with little judgment, and were, therefore, utterly incapable of successfully resisting a well organized band with two pieces of artillery.

That any danger to life or property of neutrals could arise, never dawned upon me. Had the way been open, after the fight commenced, (for till then I did not believe that a collision would take place,) for escape from the town, we should have left it to avoid the sounds and sights which might assail our ears and eyes, but not from apprehension that anything could happen to us in a hotel frequented by English and Americans principally, and therefore an inviolable asylum, to be protected in all cases. Many of your readers will recollect the Hotel de France, in the Borgo San Pietro, and its excellent landlord and landlady. They were deservedly liked by all visitors who remained at their house while enjoying the treasures of art and nature and antiquity with which the city and its environs abound. They will easily credit the ignorance of poor Signor GIUSEPPE STORTI and his wife of any complicity in the political disturbance or the armed resistance of the victims of tyranny. He lies in a bloody grave, while she survives, with her aged mother, widowed and beggared in a Summer afternoon. I can speak from personal observation of STORTI's innocence of any firing from his house or throwing of tiles or stones from the roof on the heads of the aggressors. We were together till within a few minutes of his violent end, for, hearing footsteps on the roof, we mounted up and remonstrated and drove off some boys and men who threatened to hurl bricks on the heads of the *Tedeschi* if they entered the town. On coming down we closed the shutters to prevent the ingress of marauders. We owed our safety to the Providential inspiration which led us (when affairs became serious) to take refuge from any chance shot in a sheltered room on the second floor, out of which opened a long narrow closet by a door concealed in the paper-hanging, affording us a hiding-place from the onset of the infuriated soldiery, who at first spared no one. STORTI was on his way, with his wife, her mother, and my man-servant, to join us, when the soldiers broke into the house, murdered his two servants below, and shot him on the landing as he crossed the head of the stairs, and then dispatched him with their bayonets as he lay on the floor at the door of the room where we were assembled. At the sound of the fusillade and the groans and cries of the wounded we took refuge in the closet. My servant with Madame STORTI and her mother, fled into the adjoining room and fell on their knees to pray for mercy. The soldier who rushed upon him with fixed baynet would have shown none, had he not happily avoided the fatal thrust and sprung into the assailant's arms, hugging him so closely as to pinion him for the moment, and crying out in French that he was a Frenchman, the servant of an American family, who were close at hand. They forced him to discover our retreat. We were dragged out into the room, and should have been instantly murdered but for one of the band, who, prepared by my servant's declaration for the presence of Americans, and being touched by the sight of my family begging for my life on their knees—for they innocently supposed that even such would not injure women and children, and that the men were in the greatest danger—and, perhaps, convinced of the truth of our statement by our non-Italian appearance, by my passport which I held open in my hand as a flag of truce, and our earnest protestations of our nationality, and mollified by the gold which I distributed, and by the hope of promised gain if they spared us, stopped his comrades when the steel almost touched our breasts, as they rushed upon us, utterly defenceless, and persuaded them to go off in quest of plunder, after they had robbed us of everything of value on our persons except my watch, which I concealed. I confess that at the moment we gave ourselves up for lost; it was only through a kind Providence, who heard the prayers of His servants, that we were saved from our destroyers. I look upon our escape as well nigh miraculous. After an hour or more, (during which we retired into the closet again,) having pillaged the house and destroyed what was not portable, hearing the drum beaten in the street, they left us in spite of my earnest entreaties that one would remain to protect us from new comers. About three-quarters of an hour passed in silence, and we began to hope for a speedy deliverance, when a new irruption took place of soldiers, who, having deposited their muskets, had only their sabres. Happily for us, just as we were running into the friendly closet, a soldier, one of those who protected us, made his appearance suddenly and warned us of our great danger. We mercifully were not discerned by the fellows, though I felt that we were in great peril. With loud oaths they broke open a warerobe and dashed everything in the room to pieces. The waning light (for it was now about 7½ o'clock) served the better to conceal the door, of which I had unscrewed the handle, and they at last withdrew, leaving (unwittingly) their comrade behind them. He then concealed himself with us, and promised to guard us as best he could, though he showed by his conduct how dangerous he considered our position. It was nearly 9 o'clock before I ventured out with him into the ruined house in search of a candle and matches, which, after long search in utter darkness, we found. We passed a night of great anxiety without food or sleep. In the morning, about 4 o'clock, we had a fresh alarm, and again betook ourselves to our hiding-place, but happily it was a false one, and at 6 A. M. on Tuesday, the 21st, the chaplain of the regiment passed the house. To him I related our sad situation. He assured me that all danger was past, and that we might seek shelter elsewhere. Accordingly, after fourteen hours of suspense, five of which were passed (at intervals of our four refuges) in the narrow stifling closet, where, besides my family, and two servants, of seven, there were Madame STORTI, her mother, and maidservant, making ten, and with the soldier eleven, we reached the Grande Bretagne, (worthy name,) the solid doors and grated windows of which had defied the efforts of the freebooters. Every window was perforated with a bullet, and the adjoining houses and all the best shops broken into and robbed of their most valuable contents. Five or six bodies, in the space of as many hundred feet between the two hotels, cumbered the bloodstained pavement. Signor PORTA, who went to meet these ruffians with the gonfaliere bearing a flag of truce, was shot down at once. His poor wife has since become a maniac, and has been carried to the hospital of Santa Margherita. A poor chemist, who was reported among the killed, was just saved by an officer; his shop, however, was gutted, and his wife narrowly escaped by giving up all the money she had. But there is no need of multiplying these instances. The number of victims is not so great as has been reported,—not over thirty (of these seven were women and two or three children,) including the three murdered in the Hotel de France. On Wednesday, accompanied by Madame HOSTS and her mother, we started for Florence. The road was crowded with fugitives, and we could with difficulty procure post-horses for the diligence we had hired; and on Thursday, the 23d, arrived at Florence without a change of raiment, but thankful to have escaped without loss of life. The movement in Perugia was, no doubt, ill timed and ill-advised, and it is sad to reflect how easily its fatal consequences might have been avoided. I am told that Gen. GOYON would have sent a French corps, if the Papal Government desired it; but they refused, as he could not promise to restore it unconditionally to Rome. I heard it said on all sides, "If the French come, we will receive them as brothers." As touching the giving up the city to the troops, I was told both on the night of the pillage by soldiers themselves, and it was also confirmed by others on the next day, "that the city was thus until the rappel," which would be beaten about half-past 8, and one added, "As we have behaved well our reign may last until 9," and they seemed to regard it as a fair reward for their gallantry and hardships. The officers tried to excuse it, and said they could not hold their troops, who were infuriated by resistance and being fired on from houses in the suburb. Such excuses need no comment. Such troops, composed of all sorts of men, who could not find service in an honest company, are called *Swiss*. The Swiss have "got a bad name, and must hang for it." *Tedeschi*—so the Italians call them—is a most fitting appellation. They showed themselves to be apt pilferers as well as assassins. The American Minister at the Roman Court (Mr. STOCKTON) has demanded redress and indemnification, and by his energetic action will doubtless obtain such as can be had; but what compensation can really be given for the shock and anxiety experienced, from the ill effects of which we are suffering, and probably shall suffer for some time to come? Surely the Pope's Government should be paternal? But when the father, instead of correcting his erring children with the rod, turns upon them with the sword, the punishment is so out of all proportion to the crime that it seems high time to deprive him of the authority which he abuses. Even so it may be with the Roman Pontiff; this affair of Perugia may be "the last straw which breaks the camel's back" of a nation long suffering, and may pave the way to better days, and the fruition of hopes long deferred. Were I a Roman Catholic I should desire to see the supreme head of the Roman Church confined to his spiritual function, that he might stand forth in his true colors, and not appear as the scapegoat of intrigue and misrule.

Begging you to excuse this very lengthy account, I remain your obedient servant, BOSTON, U. S. A.

Atlantic Telegraph Company.

The Right Hon. STUART WORTLEY, Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, met a number of the principal citizens of Glasgow on Tuesday, July 12, in the Religious Institution Rooms, for the purpose of making a statement in regard to the present position of that Company. The Chair was occupied by Mr. JAMES HANNAN.

The Chairman said they all knew the object of the meeting, and he had therefore simply to introduce Mr. STUART WORTLEY, who would explain the position of this grand national attempt, if he might so call it, to span the Atlantic. The attempt which was so far successful clearly proved that the plan could be carried out.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY stated, that his principal object in asking them to meet him was that he might have an opportunity of affording them the fullest information of all that had been done, was doing, and was likely to be done, by those who had the direction of this Company. He said: You are not aware that the present direction, more especially since it has been to some extent reconstructed, is not responsible for any errors which may have been committed at the outset of this Company. I think it would have been wonderful if in the first attempt of so great an enterprise as this some errors had not been committed; but our object has been, since I had the honor of being connected with the direction, to take such a course as would prevent the recurrence of those errors, and protect the Company and their resources from any waste consequent upon ill-judged and ill-advised proceedings. During the last twelve months the directors have gained much additional experience, and a large number of inventions for improving every element of the enterprise have been, and are still being submitted. It is within the range of possibility certainly, if not of probability, that the old cable may, by the application of science, be resuscitated; but, at the same time, I do not think there is much chance of available assistance being got from it. The very laying of that cable in itself was a great success, and if we eventually should succeed in laying a cable efficient for its purpose, and lasting in its conditions, we shall owe much to the great exploit by which it was ascertained that it was possible to lay a cable across the Atlantic, which should convey from one shore to another the thoughts of men as quickly as the lightning that flashes through the heavens. It has been recommended to us that we should adopt the route by Belleisle to Blanc Sonblanque, instead of by Valentia to St. John's. We have made full inquiry into the merits of this route, and I may read to you the following letter from Capt. BECHER, the hydrographer to the Admiralty, on this subject:

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, Admiralty, June 25.

MY DEAR SIR: You ask me my opinion as to the danger of an electric cable through the Strait of Belleisle. I have never been in that strait, but, after knowing what that experienced officer, Admiral BAYFIELD, has said on the subject of its navigation, I think there cannot be two opinions among naval men that it cannot be considered safe there from one day to another, owing to the irregular and rocky character of its bottom, the general current down from the northward through the strait bringing numerous icebergs, the tides on each shore keeping the ice drifting either way. All this would tend to place a cable in perpetual danger from the ice in motion; and then, should it be fixed, (which it may be occasionally) the part where it lands would incur the additional risk of being torn away, frozen in it, from the shore whenever the ice moves—a pleasant prospect for shareholders I think that would be, and nothing more likely to happen! So that, what with ice in motion or fixed, the current, and the tides both ways, the depth varying suddenly from 70 to 20 fathoms on ice and rocks, the poor cable would have an unquiet and hard bed. Have nothing to do with it. I might enlarge on these several difficulties; but depend on this—there is no exaggeration in what I have stated, and that, if you adopt the Strait of Belle isle you will regret some day not having followed the advice of Yours, truly, A. B. BECHER.

CYRUS FIELD, Esq.

I could multiply authorities, but they are unanimous. That distinguished officer, Capt. BACK, who made one of those wonderful Arctic expeditions, told me personally that the notion of going by Greenland or Iceland to Labrador was perfect madness. There is a third route mentioned—namely, that by the Azores, which, I think, is not at all a likely route, because the whole of the mid-Atlantic is altogether unsurveyed, and where a survey was made no bottom whatever was found. Besides, we know that the Azores and the Canary Isles are volcanic, and, therefore, there would be great danger in attempting to lay a line in their direction. I have been collaterally fortified by a simultaneous application from the British Association and other men of science, urging on Government the necessity of surveying, for the purposes of submarine telegraphy, the whole of the Atlantic. Mr. WORTLEY said that the following number of dispatches had been transmitted by the Atlantic Telegraph: From Valentia to Newfoundland, 97 messages, containing 1,102 words, containing 6,476 letters. From Newfoundland to Valentia, 269 messages, containing 2 840 words, containing 13 743 letters. Total 366 messages, 3 942 words, 20 219 letters. The telegraph was in operation only about three weeks during that time. Probably the most of them were aware that it conveyed not only the message of congratulation from the Queen to the President, and from the President to her Majesty, but, also, the news of the conclusion of the Chinese Treaty. It also conveyed to the anxious friends of the passengers in the *Europa*, the news that her passengers were saved. It conveyed two messages from the Government of this country for the purpose of countermanding the embarcation of two regiments from Canada for India, and which probably saved the country a sum of £50,000 or £60,000. They felt the great difficulty of raising further capital, and found it was perfectly impossible to get any additional capital without the assistance of Government. In the instance of the Red Sea telegraph the Government granted an unconditional guarantee of 4½ per cent., wholly irrespective of the chances of success, for the purpose of promoting the great national object of electrical communication with our Indian Empire. They thought, therefore, that Government would give them a guarantee of the same nature; but from some cause or other which he was unable to describe, a change came over the minds of those in the Government, and they said they might be called upon to deal with the resources of the country for the encouragement of commercial speculation if they extended that sort of guarantee. He then explained the arrangements that had been come to with the Government, the terms of which has already appeared in the *Times*. The shares, which were originally fixed at £1,000, had now been reduced to £5, in order to make the enterprise as popular as possible. They had appointed new officers. Mr. C. F. VARLEY, who in connexion with the first Company showed great talent, was consulting electrician, and Mr. LATIMER CLARK was engineer to the Company. It had been an important object of his to enlist the feelings of some of the most distinguished men in the country in their favor, and he was happy to say that he had succeeded in getting a limited number of gentlemen, who, though very unwilling to be named officers of the Company, had agreed to allow their names to be published in the shape of a consulting Committee. In the first place they had at the head Prof. THOMSON, who from the first had given his best assistance to this enterprise. The names of the members of the consulting Committee were: Robert Stephenson, M. P., F R S, &c.; Isambard K. Brunel, F. R. S. &c.; Edwin Clark, C. E.; G. P. Bidder, C. E.; John Hawkshaw, C. E., F. R. S.; James A. Longridge, C. E.; Prof. Wheatstone, F. R. S.; William Allen Miller, M. D., F. R. S., and Dr. Tyndall, who was under Prof. Faraday, an officer of the Royal Institution. They would therefore have a committee of men of the most distinguished scientific ability. The first thing we intend to do (said Mr. WORTLEY) if we can raise £30 000, is immediately to attempt the raising of the old cable. First of all we shall endeavor to raise the ends of the old cable, and shall also endeavor to discover where its defects are, and whether it is possible to resuscitate it, or whether we can raise so much of it at either end as will remunerate us and cover the expense of raising that portion of it at least, and probably leave something over to the company. I have applied to the Admiralty to have three ships lying at Newfoundland, near St. Johns, and we have every reason to believe that we shall get the assistance of these vessels in raising the cable. The next thing will be to lay the new cable. We shall not commit the error of endeavoring again to lay the cable ourselves.

He then alluded to the intention of the directors to insure the value of the cable by the ordinary mode of underwriting, so that even in the case of failure the capital of the shareholders would not be lost in the bottom of the sea, but would be made good to them. The exclusive privileges which the Company possessed would enable them, in the event of competition, to carry their messages at a cheaper rate than any other Company. He concluded by urging the gentlemen present to assist them by subscribing to the undertaking.

The Chairman read a letter from the Lord Provost, stating that he would subscribe £200, and from Sir A. ORR that he would subscribe a like amount. He (the Chairman) trusted that, after the statement which Mr. WORTLEY had made, many would become interested in this subject. He thought they were called upon to do something for its promotion in Glasgow, not so much by subscribing large sums as by getting a large number of subscribers.

A vote of thanks to Mr. WORTLEY concluded the proceedings.

Letter from Father Chiniquy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I send you a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. PAILLARD, No. 21 Maiden-lane, who is the Treasurer of the Committee appointed to receive any donations for Father CHINIQUY. A. E. G.

ST. ANN'S, Kankakee, July 21, 1859.

MY DEAR MR. PAILLARD: I thank you a thousand times for your kind letter, and for the $204 inclosed. I found everything relating to the spiritual interests of my people, on my arrival here, much better than I expected. The efforts of the priests during my absence to pervert our dear new converts have had the contrary effect. The discussions which have taken place have only strengthened the people in their horror of the superstitions of the Romish Church, and their invincible attachment to the Gospel, as the only light which can lead them through the darkness of this life. But if our position is so good in a religious point of view, in a natural point of view it is *dreadful*. Almost all our wheat and oats are destroyed by the insect, and we are menaced by a real famine. The sight of public suffering has almost broken my heart. My heart breaks, my head burns, and I do not know what will become of me, for I feel without strength in the face of the monster called Famine. My house has been full of poor women and children, half naked, asking for clothing that they may go to church; and I am night and day assailed by our unhappy farmers, whose harvests are destroyed, and who ask me to help them that they may not starve.

Is it the design of God to destroy our dear colony, and to make it an object of terror to those who may be tempted to leave the Church of Rome? Or will our dear Father, in His Divine mercy, let us sink to the lowest degree of wretchedness to make known to us the charity of Christians—to give occasion to the generous Christians of New-York to unite themselves to us by the ties of charity, so sweet and so powerful? The future will show us. I prefer to hope that it is for the last emergency that we are visited by these successive calamities.

I have to inform you that the priests, having learned that I had not received money enough to relieve us of our pecuniary difficulties, have thought best to strike another blow to crush us. They have commenced a new law-suit against me, which promises to be no less vexatious and expensive than the first. They know very well they must lose it, but they do not mind what it will cost them, provided they can ruin us. You could hardly believe what sums of money they have spent in this struggle. They are now building a college twelve miles from this place, in the hope that we will be compelled to close our schools for want of means. Let me, then, be allowed to say to the thousands of Christians in New-York, Have pity on us. We have left everything in this world; we have lost everything, to follow Jesus Christ and his Gospel. In the name of God, come to our help. Don't let us fall under the blows of our enemies. Stretch a helping hand to us, and the God of Heaven will bless you. If you refuse to share with us the bread which God gives you—if you consent to let us fail and die in the great struggle—at least pray the Lord to give us strength to bear with courage the terrible tribulations which are in store for us. Believe me, truly yours,

C. CHINIQUY.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

John K. Myers et al., vs. Reuben E. Robinson.—Motion denied with $5 costs, and without prejudice to defendant's right to renew on affidavits, &c.

Robert Dedrick vs. Samuel Ward.—Motion granted without costs.

William Way and others vs. George Bascom and others.—Motion to open default denied without costs.

ORDER OF ARREST—WHEN MOTION CAN BE MADE TO VACATE.

Henry Edgerton vs. Muyer Goodsell.—In this case an order of arrest had been granted, and placed in the Sheriff's hands for service. Before it had been actually served the defendant moved to set aside the order.

CLERKE, J.—From the language of section 204 of the Code it appears that a defendant cannot move to vacate an order of arrest until he has been arrested. It is not sufficient that the order is in the Sheriff's hands. Motion therefore denied without prejudice to defendant's right to renew when arrested. $5 costs to plaintiff.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE—THE POWERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS INVOLVED.

The People on the relation of John Zobous vs. The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.—A writ of *habeas corpus* was on the 23d day of June issued on the petition of John Zobous, requiring the respondents to produce the body of his infant son, Thomas Zobous. The petition for the writ stated that Thomas was wrongfully restrained of his liberty by the Society, who had charged him with being a "petty thief" in consequence of which he had been placed in their custody by the public authorities.

The return of the respondents was made to day. It stated that the boy was sent to them in August, 1857, by the police authorities; that they kept him until April following, when he was transferred by them to the custody of one Wesley McDowell, of Lexington, Illinois, pursuant to the provisions of their charter. And the return further denied that the boy was restrained of his liberty by them or by their authority.

Ex-Judge STEWART appeared for the relators. He objected to the sufficiency of the return, and contended that the Society had no right to bind children to service in another State. They might as well bind him to serve in the Russian army or on a Southern plantation, as to an Illinois farmer. The child could only be bound to service within the State. He also objected that it did not appear that the indenture was executed in this State.

Mr. Fowler, for the respondents, contended that this was not necessary. But the Court, without passing upon the other question ordered the return to be amended so as to show where the indenture was executed, and ordered the cause to stand over for that purpose.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE FROM ARREST—FRAUD BY SILENCE.

Ballard & Henderson vs. Walter Fuller.—Motion to discharge from arrest denied with costs. The Court in this case held that a party might be guilty of fraud without making any affirmative false representation. By keeping silence concerning his responsibility and obtaining goods or money upon credit at a time when he must have known himself to be insolvent, he might render himself liable to arrest for fraud.

PEABODY INSTITUTE IN BALTIMORE.—The work on the Peabody Institute is progressing, and it is now expected that it will be inclosed by the first of November next, when the work can go on to completion. The marble work is now up to the cornice of the principal floor, and it presents a fine appearance. The windows of the lower floor are all double arched, and the cornices of the building are beautifully finished in cubelled panel work. The cornice at the line of the principal floor is very heavy and molded, and the joints are so well fitted that the breaks are scarcely perceptible. The material is from Baltimore County, and very pure. A few days since the iron girders to sustain the walls and floor of the lecture-room were put up. They are four in number, and weigh ten tons each. The space is 60 feet, and the arch of each girder is cut in three sections, the whole so braced as to give it great strength. Each girder is supported by four iron cables, each cable containing one hundred strands of wire, and so well secured at each end as to prevent the possibility of giving way in any part. Three girders are laid across the building, and the joints will rest on them. Now that the girders are in their proper places the marble work will be pushed forward, much of which is ready to be set up.—*Baltimore Sun, July 27.*

YALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Anniversary.

The Victory over Harvard—A Gymnasium to be Erected—Evening Prayers Omitted—Society Anniversaries—Phi Beta Kappa Oration—Commencement Exercises—Degrees Conferred.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Thursday, July 28, 1859.

Last evening the Yale boys were thoroughly beside themselves with joy. At 6½ o'clock the telegraph brought news of the victory of the Yale crew over the Harvard in the second day's regatta at Worcester. The announcement could hardly be believed. At first it was repeated only in whispers, but finally some enthusiastic individual managed to attach a rope to the College-bell, and slipping it through one of the windows of the Lyceum, they pulled away until the official bell-ringer becoming indignant at this trespass on his rights, destroyed the continuity. Then cutting up the rope and decorating their button holes with the pieces, jubilant Freshmen, Sophomores and Juniors made the streets ring with their huzzas until the Boston Express arrived 9½ o'clock, bringing from Worcester one of the party which achieved the day's success. Mounting him upon their shoulders, the crowd escorted and transported him to the College buildings amid the firing of Roman candles and the shouting of College songs, travestied to suit the spirit of the occasion. Grocery stores disposed of refuse boxes at a premium. Soon they were set blazing in the street, but the police extinguished the fire as fast as it was applied to the pile, until the students were obliged to retreat within the College-yard, where they consumed kindling wood and empty tar-barrels to their satisfaction. Here and there one who was fortunate enough to have been a spectator of the contest, told how on the first day the Harvard boys outnumbered the Yale boys three to one; how they outbragged them and outbetted them; how the Yale boys won $500 in money staked against the *Avon*, and how they were not at all disappointed at the result of the contest. Of course their victory then secured the Harvard crew all the honors usually accorded the conquerors, and no one dreamed of such a thing as Yale coming in anywhere but second in yesterday's race. Bets, they say, of two to one, and ten to one, were offered against the latter and found no takers. Then these enthusiastic historians told how beautifully the crew went to work, and how no one could believe their senses when they saw the *Yale* leading the *Harvard* and coming in a full length ahead of her. But all bore testimony to the frankness with which the Harvard boys acknowledged their defeat. This story, if rehearsed once, was told over fifty times. No one seemed tired of hearing it, and every one acknowledged that it was just the incentive needed to rouse the crews here to exertion which would make their opponents work harder than they had ever done before to keep the champion flag which they, of course, still retain. In the first race the *Harvard* accomplished the three miles in 19 minutes 18 seconds, the *Yale* being one minute behind. The *Yale* went over the course the second day in 19 minutes 14 seconds, and the *Harvard* in 19 minutes 16 seconds.

But the telegraph did not tell you of all the contests of which Worcester was the witness during the days immediately preceding the regatta. A match of chess was played by the champion players of Yale and Harvard. The latter won five games out of six. Then, it was said, that the "crack" billiard-players of the two institutions had a struggle, in which Yale was badly worsted. It is astonishing what a love for practical experiments in the composition and resolution of forces is developed by faithful study of *Olmsted's Philosophy.*

A GYMNASIUM TO BE ERECTED.

It is an encouraging sign, however, to see this love for manly sports developing itself so decidedly. The Faculty and Corporation have shown a commendable desire to encourage the passion. Two years or more ago there was a project started by which it was hoped a gymnasium might be erected, but the plan assumed no definite form. Now, when every one supposed the Faculty had forgotten all about it, the announcement is made that the Corporation have approved of the plans submitted to them by the Faculty for the erection of such an institution, and it is expected that the work will be speedily undertaken and energetically prosecuted. Of course all the details have not yet been decided on, but it is well understood that the building for the gymnasium will be erected on lots now belonging to the College, lying in High-street, immediately in the rear of the Library. The probable expense of the building, with its appurtenances, is roughly stated at $10,000. Certainly the sum could not be more judiciously expended.

EVENING PRAYERS ABOLISHED.

Another innovation will startle the older graduates of Yale still more effectually. With the beginning of next term evening prayers will be abolished. This change is preparatory to an alteration in the time of holding morning worship. Any one who doubts the wisdom of the alteration should be obliged to see the practical workings of a week of the old system. Take it in Midwinter, for example. At six o'clock the first bell rings. The sound rouses those who have not become deadened to it, to anticipation of another day's duties. As the bell turns over and over, there is a malicious tune in its sharp clangor which penetrates all rooms in the college building, and pertinaciously seeks at every apartment where a student has his abiding-place. Five minutes of ringing, and five minutes of silence, and then the tolling begins which summons the devotees to their matins. Until the last dozen strokes—for every one learns by instinct the exact number which are allotted to the last five minutes' ringing—the chapel is as silent as a grave yard. Then a confused, rushing sound begins to be heard. It grows louder and louder, finally drowning the last bell notes and overwhelming the clear tones in which the President reads the portion of Scripture allotted to the day. Two minutes more, and all is still again. During that time an audience of five hundred have assembled. Glance over it and you will see here and there one respectfully listening to what is said, but numbers have drawn their shawls around their heads and ears to shield themselves against the chilling morning air, and to enjoy their interrupted nap, while the greater part, having assumed a most respectful attitude, with their heads leaned forward, are busily engaged in conning over the morning lesson which they are soon to recite, and of which they have at best but a confused idea. Tutors perched in their boxes around the room have a sort of "wouldn't-if-they-could-help-it" air, and if a Professor now and then strays in, he looks but little more devotional than the rest. A daily repetition of such scenes as these for four years, will convince any one who may be in the least skeptical, that the first five minutes after students have left their beds, is not the most propitious time for directing their thoughts and desires any further upward than to the couches they have just left. This utter lack of devotional spirit, and the growing disregard for the sanctities of the place, have prompted to the change alluded to. The abolition of evening prayers will give opportunity to make more of morning prayers. The former change the Faculty had not the power to make, but the Corporation have, after deliberation, sanctioned it, and now the Faculty will make such future modifications as may seem proper. It is said that some such arrangement as the following may be adopted: Recitation will be the first morning exercise, then breakfast, and then prayers. In this way it is certain that a better attendance of students and professors would be secured, and it is highly probable that it will be the order finally determined on.

ANNIVERSARIES OF THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

But to resume the regular calendar of the week's exercises. Yesterday afternoon, soon after 3 o'clock, the Alumni of the two Societies gathered in their respective halls. The Brother room is in the same condition in which it was last year, no additions having been made to its furniture or decorations. The statues of DEMOSTHENES and SOPHOCLES, copied from the antique, by the lamented BARTHOLOMEW, stand on pedestals in the corners of the Linonia Hall, opposite the President's chair. They are alike ornaments to the Hall and gratifying evidences of the development of a genuine love for art. Both Halls were crowded to excess.

In Linonia, the Rev. Dr. MILTON BADGER, of New-York, was called on to preside, and Mr. SAMUEL MINOR, of the class of 1844, was appointed Secretary.

The Rev. Dr. BRACE, of Newington, Conn., indulged in some reminiscences of times as far back as 1802. He was happy to speak unto the young men, for the word of the Lord abideth with them—or should. He came to College to learn how to preach, and he expected that whatever he did would qualify him for that end, and he was not disappointed. The matters considered here were sober then, and he hoped they were now. He had not been in the Hall before for fifty five years, and he thanked his hearers for the attention they had granted him.

After one of those stirring songs celebrating the glories of Linonia, Mr. LARNED expressed the hope that some of the younger members would give a statement of the condition of the Society. He congratulated them on the prosperous condition of affairs, and was followed by Mr. TARBOX, who spoke in the same strain.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, of the Class of '56, spoke of some of the habits into which the Society had fallen, such as beating the Brothers chronically, taking the majority of prizes, and incontinently gobbling every DE FOREST. He and his classmates had come up to take that degree of A. M. which they couldn't help taking, as every young man in Connecticut couldn't help being elected to the lower legislative house after arriving at a certain age. They did not ask for any of those degrees such as D. D., or LL. D., which fill a man out and round him off like a weathercock does a Dutch barn on the Hudson. Mr. DEPEW then launched off into some amusing reminiscences of his Society days, continually eliciting shouts of laughter.

DANIEL LORD, Esq., in response to numerous calls, spoke of the spirit which he felt moving within him when he came up to these gatherings. The French revolutionary trinity of doctrine, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," expressed his feelings as happily as any motto he could think of. The last meeting he attended in Linonia a resolution was passed to "lick" the Brothers, and he had no doubt it had been a standing order of the day ever since. Mr. LORD lamented the multiplication of the minor secret societies. They were not the place to cultivate the art of persuasion. To become skilled in that they should speak before large assemblies.

Mr. WOOD told of a time when his class was not examined through some neglect of the Professor in Philosophy. He was called on by his class-mates to fill the vacant chair, and as he had reason to believe discharged the duties devolving on him to the satisfaction of all concerned. This connection which he had with the Faculty must be the reason why he was now called on to speak, and he assured his hearers that they—he and the Faculty—felt the deepest interest in the Society's welfare. Mr. WOOD's remarks elicited great merriment.

The Rev. Dr. STILES indorsed the remarks made by Mr. LORD in every respect.

Mr. MINER, of the class of '44, thought the advice of the Methodist minister, with reference to prayers, was applicable to the speeches which might be made—have them short, but very spicy. He then gave amusing recollections of his early experiences in attempting to make his first speech, and spoke feelingly of Professor OLMSTED, recently deceased.

Dr. WORTHINGTON HOOKER was called on to give a prescription, which he thought a very easy task, considering the fact that his patient was not sick nor convalescent, but well. He thought fathers should begin early to indoctrinate their children with proper notions as to these societies. His own son, only two years and a half old, he was teaching to say Linonia as well as California.

Some enthusiastic individual broke out with the following couplet of a popular song, as Dr. H. concluded:

> "And ere our children say mama,
> We'll have them sing Linonia,
> Long live Linonia! Linonia!

Mr. HOMER B. SPRAGUE, of the class of '52, spoke of the temptations to which one who was master of the art of oratory was exposed, exhorted those whom he addressed to let their lives be earnest for the right if their tongues were always silent.

Professor SILLIMAN, Jr., spoke of the statues of DEMOSTHENES and SOPHOCLES which BARTHOLOMEW, the sculptor, had executed for the society.

The Rev. Dr. CLEVELAND was called on to speak but could hardly do so with good grace, as he had just been blessing the Brothers. [Laughter.] He would bless the College, however, and that benison must include Linonia.

The Rev. W. B. LEE, of Fair Haven, said that they need not feel very badly about the way in which the last speaker had blessed them. If they recollected about it, they would remember that Jacob took a mean sneaking way to get the blessing that belonged to Esau, and they would not quarrel with the Brothers over it. [Long continued laughter.] Mr. LEE then glorified Linonia and was succeeded by other speakers, among whom was Judge HAND, of Detroit.

The Society adjourned with cheers for their honorable selves, and groans for their opponents.

In the Brothers the exercises were identical with those in Linonia, the main difference being that the speakers were different and that they had no DE FOREST Prize Medals to boast of. C. J. WOODRUFF, of the class of '49, presided. Thomas M. Thompson, Rev. E. D. Morris of Auburn, Dr. Calhoun, W. Hungerford of Hartford, Prof. Day of Cincinnati, Judge Strong of Philadelphia, Rev. D. D. Field of Stockbridge, and others, made glorificatory and congratulatory speeches.

PHI BETA KAPPA ORATION.

A large audience assembled in the North Church in the evening to listen to Judge STRONG, of Philadelphia, the orator of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. BADGER, Judge STRONG was introduced by Prof. NOAH PORTER, the President of the Society.

Judge STRONG announced as his theme, "American Legislation; the influences that have formed its character, and its defects." The subject was discussed in an oration occupying an hour and a half in its delivery. No novel positions were taken in it, no views of a very striking character were advanced. At the conclusion, a meeting of the Society was held which paid the orator the usual compliment of requesting a copy of his address for publication.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The atmosphere to-day has been as clear and invigorating as could have been desired. It has neither been too warm or too cool outside of the building where the addresses are being delivered by the graduating class. In the church the heat is somewhat oppressive, but the fathers and mothers, the brothers, the sisters, and the admirers generally of the orators of the day, have borne the usual inconveniences of a crowd for the sake of hearing their favorites distinguish themselves, as, of course, each individual speaker did. At the call of the College-bell, about 8¾ o'clock, graduates and under-graduates assembled in front of the Lyceum, where they were marshaled in the usual order by Professor THACHER. Thence they proceeded to the Centre Church, where, after prayer, the exercises of the day proceeded in the following order:

FORENOON.

3. Salutatory Oration in Latin, by CHARLES HEEBNER GROSS, Trappe, Penn.
4. Dissertation, "The Symmetrical Man," by EDWIN SPENCER BEARD, Andover, Mass.
5. Oration, "Bernard and Abelard," by WM. HENRY ANDERSON, Londonderry, N. H.
7. Oration, "The Language of the Puritans," by ARTHUR WILLIAMS WRIGHT, Lebanon.
8. Oration, "Edmund Burke, at the Bristol Election," by JOSEPH ALDRICH COOPER, Mattituck, N. Y.
9. Oration, "Zinzendorf and the Moravians," by WM. HENRY RICE, Bethlehem, Penn.
11. Dissertation, "The Sicilian Vespers," by ROGER SHERMAN WHITE, New-Haven.
12. "Scheming," by WILLIAM PIERCE FREEMAN, Champion, N. Y.
13. Dissertation, "Arnold of Brescia," by GEO. FRANKLIN VOSE, Fitchburg, Mass.
15. "Pascal," by HOMER GEORGE NEWTON, Sherburne, N. H.
16. Oration, "Thomas à Becket," by JOHN HASKELL HEWITT, Preston.
17. Dissertation, "Character," by ALFRED JUDD TAYLOR, Huntington, Mass.
19. Dissertation, "The Relation of Heart to Intellect," by HARRY BROADHEAD White Lake, N. Y.
20. Oration, "Boethius, and the Consolations of Philosophy," by ARTHUR BURR WOOD, Middletown, N. Y.
22. Philosophical Oration, "The Alchemy of the Middle Ages," by EUGENE SCHUYLER, Ithaca, N. Y.
23. Philosophical Oration, "The Sphere of the Skeptic," by HASKET DERBY CATLIN, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AFTERNOON.

2. Oration in Greek, by HEZEKIAH WATKINS, Liberty, N. Y.
3. Dissertation, "The Cathedral Builder," by JAMES MASCARENE HUBBARD, Boston, Mass.
4. Dissertation, "Iconoclasm," CHARLES FRANKLIN ROBERTSON, Peekskill, N. Y.
6. Dissertation, "The Discipline of Religious Doubt," by TRUMAN AUGUSTUS POST, St. Louis, Mo.
7. Oration, "The Clergy of the American Revolution," by GILBERT OTIS FAY, Medway, Mass.
8. Dissertation, "The Struggles of the True and Good for the Mastery in the World," by GEO. HENRY COFFEY, Albany, N. Y.
10. Poem, "Harvest Home," by EDWARD CHASE SHEFFIELD, New-Haven.
11. Oration, "The Scottish Highlanders," by GEORGE WELLES Wethersfield.
12. Oration, "Opposition to Tyrants is obedience to God," by LOUIS HENRY BRISTOL, New-Haven.
14. Oration, "The House of Commons," by ROBERT JOHN CARPENTER, Demorestville, C. W.
15. Dissertation, "*Moriamur pro rege nostro, Maria Theresa,*" by ELIJAH FRANKLIN HOWE, Grafton, Mass.
16. Oration, "Locksley Hall," by THOS. RAYNESFORD LOUNSBURY, Ovid, N. Y.
18. Oration, "The Spirit of Anglican Liberty," by ASHER HENRY WILCOX, Norwich.
19. Oration, "Simplicity," by ROBERT AUGUSTUS STILES, Woodford County, Ky.
20. Philosophical Oration, "The Antagonism of Principles in the Nineteenth Century," by EDWARD CARRINGTON, Colebrook.
22. Oration, "Self-discipline, the true end of Intellectual Exertion," with the Valedictory Address, by EUGENE SMITH, Wilton.
24. DEGREES CONFERRED.
25. PRAYER by the President.

Governor BUCKINGHAM and Ex-Governor DUTTON, of Conn., Governor CHASE, of Ohio, Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, Chancellor LATHROP, of the State University, Wis., Dr. STURTEVANT, of Jacksonville, Ill., Dr. CURTIS, of Knox College, Tenn., Rev. A. H. PIERSON, of Cumberland College, Ky., supported on the right and left by the ladies, occupied seats on the stage during the day. The heathenish but expedient practice of sending the ladies to the galleries, and their gentlemen escort below, still continues in force. Of course the ladies on the stage had nothing to apprehend from the gray-headed professors, and chivalrous tutors, by whom they were surrounded.

In the morning the speeches were hardly above the usual average.

During the noon intermission the alumni enjoyed their annual dinner, and the different classes, members of which happened to be present had pleasant reunions.

The speaking in the afternoon was very superior to that in the morning. The oration by G. O. FAY, on "The Clergy of the American Revolution," gained frequent applause.

The oration on "The House of Commons," by R. J. CARPENTER, was written and delivered with a praiseworthy earnestness and simplicity.

T. R. LOUNSBURY made some good points in his speech on "Locksley Hall."

A. H. WILCOX's oration on the "Spirit of Anglican Liberty," was superior in style and delivery to any address which preceded it. By some telling examples he illustrated the patient character of Anglican liberty, and then its impatience of all trespass on social rights and rights of conscience.

ROBERT A. STILES was the successful candidate for the DE FOREST Prize Medal, some six weeks since. His appearance was, therefore, looked for with considerable interest. The "simplicity" which he discussed was that in which all powerful feeling finds expression. The examples he cited from SHAKESPEARE, the Bible and the great revolutionary speeches, afforded a fine opportunity for declamation, which was improved to the best advantage. His style of speaking and of writing, so far as it could be judged of apart from the quotations, which rather overburdened his address, was direct, manly and earnest.

But the heartiest applause of the day was given to EDWARD CARRINGTON, of Colebrook, Conn. In the course of his oration he gave expression to some views with reference to LOUIS NAPOLEON, of which the audience heartily approved. The nervousness of his style and delivery kept the closest attention of the audience. When he retired from the stage, the applause was so long continued that the Sheriff felt called upon to assert his authority to check it.

EUGENE SMITH, in the course of his valedictory address, paid a fitting tribute to Prof. OLMSTED. The address to the class was peculiarly appropriate and touching. It alluded to the sad fact that each year in the college course had been marked by the death of one of their class. The oration had the merit of being written and delivered without any attempt at display.

It was half-past six when the last piece was spoken and the last piece of music played.

After the conclusion of the speeches, degrees Honorary and in course were concluded as follows:

One hundred and five members of the Graduating Class received the degree of A. B. as follows:

Edwin B. Allis, East Whately, Mass.; William H. Anderson, Londonderry, N. H.; Joseph H. Andrews, Milan, O.; Felix Ansart, New-London; Edwin S. Beard, Andover, Mass.; Edward R. Beardsley, West Winsted; Charles H. Boardman, Philadelphia, Penn.; Henry M. Boies, Saugerties, N. Y.; Daniel Bowe, Agawam, Mass.; Ziba N. Bradbury, Sparta, N. J.; Thomas C. Brainerd, Philadelphia, Penn.; Henry L. Breed, Southborough, Mass.; Louis H. Bristol, New-Haven; Harry Brodhead, White Lake, N. Y.; Pitts Burt, Cincinnati, O.; Carlos C. Carpenter, Bolton; Robert J. Carpenter, Demorestville, C. W.; Edward Carrington, Colebrook; Benjamin S. Catlin, Brooklin, Meriden; Hasket D. Catlin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Green Clay, Paris, Ky.; George H. Coffey, Albany, N. Y.; John L. Cole, Lyons, N. Y.; Apollos Comstock, New-Canaan; Nathaniel B. Cooke, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joseph A. Cooper, Mattituck, N. Y.; Lawrence V. Cortelyou, Fishkill, N. Y.; Peter V. Daniel, Hardinsburgh, Ky.; Wm. B. Darrach, New-York City; Thomas B. Dwight, Portland, Me.; Charles Easton, Wellsville, N. Y.; Edward T. Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; James Faulkner Lester B. Faulkner, Samuel D. Faulkner, Dansville, N. Y.; Gilbert O. Fay, Medway, Mass.; George W. Fisher, North White Creek, N. Y.; Edwin B. Foote, New-Haven; William P. Freeman, Champion, N. Y.; Russell W. Gridley, Canton, N. Y.; Charles H. Gross, Trappe, Pa.; William K. Hall, Boston, Mass.; Diodate C. Hannahs, New-York City; Burton N. Harrison, New Orleans, La.; Samuel S. Hartwell, Oxford, N. Y.; Chas. H. Hatch, New York City; Henry E. Hayward, Philadelphia, Pa.; John H. Hewitt, Preston; Edward S. Hinckley, Norwich; Henry R. Hinckley, Northampton, Mass.; John C. Holley, Salisbury; Joel J. Hough, Groton, N. Y.; Francis H. Houston, East New Market, Md.; Elijah F. Howe, Grafton, Mass.; James M. Hubbard, Boston, Mass.; Frank J. Jones, Cincinnati, O.; Geo. W. Jones, East Corinth, Me.; Edwin L. Kirtland, Westbrook; Thomas R. Lounsbury, Ovid, N. Y.; Charles N. Lyman, Manchester; Moses Lyon, New-York City; Theodore McDonald, Danbury; Rudolph McMurtrie, Huntington, Pa.; William H. Mather, Suffield; John C. Middleton, New-London; Charles Miller, Lewis Co., N. Y.; John C. Moore, Concord, N. H.; Robt. S. Moore, New Haven; Homer G. Newton, Sherburne, N. Y.; Chas. L. Norton, Farmington; Samuel D. Page, Philadelphia, Penn.; Truman A. Post, St. Louis, Mo.; John B. Rector, Bastrop, Texas; William H. Rice, Bethlehem, Penn.; William J. Robertson, New-Milford; Charles F. Robertson, Peekskill, N. Y.; Thomas E. Ruggles, Milton, Mass.; Eugene Schuyler, Ithaca, N. Y.; Charles W. Sharp; Edward C. Sheffield, New Haven; Henry K. Sneiden, Suffield; John O. Slay, Camden, Del.; Charles B. Stingluff, Baltimore, Md.; Eugene Smith, Wilton; Albert A. Sprague, East Randolph, Vt.; Alexander H. Stanton, Bellefontaine, Ohio; Robert A. Stiles, Woodford Co., Ky.; William A. Stiles, Deckertown, N. J.; Joseph T. Tatum, St. Louis, Mo.; Alfred J. Taylor, Huntington, Mass.; Joseph H. Twichell, Plantsville; Henry Upson, Kensington; George F. Vose, Fitchburgh, Mass.; Hezekiah Watkins, Liberty, N. Y.; John S. Weinberger, Milford, Penn.; George Welles, Wethersfield; Thomas B. Wells, New-Haven; Chas. M. Wheeler, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Roger S. White, New-Haven; Asher H. Wilcox, Norwich; Charles P. Wilson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Henry Winn, Whitingham, Vt.; Arthur B. Wood, Middletown, N. Y.; Arthur W. Wright, Lebanon; Edwin H. Yundt, Lancaster Co., Penn.

Thirty degrees of A. M. were conferred, the larger part on graduates of the class of 1856.

The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was conferred on Franklin Booth, William B. Dwight, Henry A. Du Bois, George H. Smith, George D. Seely, Sutherland D. Turning, and A. H. Harriott.

The degree of LL. B. was conferred on Cyrus Northrop, Milton Kinkead, John Latta, Richard Z. Johnson, Samuel Keeler, Ezra L. Brainerd and Henry M. Dutton.

The *ad eundem* degree of A. B. was conferred on HENRY MILLS DAY, of Western Reserve College.

M. D.

Fred. Dibble, Jas. H. Harrison, J. W. Lawton, Jonathan Hamilton, Samuel White.

The following Honorary Degrees were conferred:

A. M.

Orlando W. White, Brooklyn; Wm. Rice Donaghe, M. D., New-York; Prof. W. H. Brewer, Washington College, Pennsylvania; Samuel J. Burr, Brooklyn; Oscar M. Smith.

M. D.

John B. Trask, California, (at the recommendation of the Medical Society of Connecticut;) Asahel Thompson, Farmington, Conn.

LL.D.

Samuel B. Ruggles, New-York; F. A. P. Barnard, President of the University of Mississippi.

There are some items which may better be gathered up here than omitted altogether.

There were some hopes that the vacancy left by Prof. OLMSTED's death would be filled this summer. But the candidates for the position are more distinguished by number than ability. There are some names mentioned which would honor the position. When the right one will be settled on is uncertain. Prof. PORTER, it is said, retains his position in the collegiate department, declining the Professorship in the Theological Seminary to which he was elected.

The new Medical College on York-street, south of Chapel, is nearly completed. The building is admirably adapted in all its parts to the purposes for which it was constructed. It will cost about $12,000 or $13,000. Mr. SHEFFIELD, of this City, defrays this expense. The old Medical College, next the Cemetery, is now being fitted up for the use of the Scientific School.

The Law School, connected with the College, is displaying remarkable and unusual vitality. Eight dissertations were recently handed in for prizes offered for the best essay which should be written on the subject, "implied warranty in the sale of personal property." Chief Justice STORRS, and Judge BUTLER and O. S. SEYMOUR acted as umpires, and awarded the first prize of $30 to R. H. CHITTENDEN, of Westbrook, Ct.; the second, of $20, to E. L. BRAINERD, of Haddam, and F. C. GRISWOLD, of Wethersfield.

There have been numerous class meetings during the week. At none of them, however, have events of special interest transpired.

W. G.

Franklin and Marshall College.

The Commencement of Franklin and Marshal College, at Lancaster, Penn., took place on the 27th of July. Twenty-one students graduated.

The Biennial Address before the Literary Societies of the Institution was delivered, on the evening of the 26th, by Gen. WM. A. STOKES, of Westmoreland.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 29, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 79 bbls. Ashes; 3 821 bbls. and 135 sacks Flour; 2,758 bushels Wheat; 7,264 bushels Corn; 10,380 bushels Oats; 189 pkgs. Provisions, and 102 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day: 35 bbls. Pots. at $5 12½, and small lots of Pearls at $5 62½ ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 900 bags Maracaibo at 11c. @11⅞c.; 75 bags Laguayra at 11¾c.; and 30 bags Rio at 11⅜c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in active demand, and sales have been made of 3,000 bales, including Middling Upland at 12⅜c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℘ ℔.

FISH—Trade is generally spiritless. No important changes have occurred in prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after to-day, and prices have generally improved, especially for the low and medium qualities, which have been in most request. Sales have been made of 11,800 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 50@$4 80; extra do. at $4 95@$5 20, chiefly at $5@$5 10; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 20@$4 80; extra Wisconsin at $4 65@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio at $4 95@$5 25; extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 30@$5 60 ℘ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 40@ 4 25
Standard Superfine State	4 50@ 4 80
Extra State	4 95@ 5 20
Standard Superfine Western	4 20@ 4 80
Extra Wisconsin	4 65@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 6 75
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 95@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, fair to choice shipping	5 30@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 50@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	6 20@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 90@ 8 50
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	5 00@ 8 75

Southern is also more inquired for, at firmer though not higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2 800 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 75 for very inferior to good mixed brands; $5 85@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour rules dull and heavy, at $4@$4 60 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $3 85@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales, 400 bbls., in lots.

GRAIN—Wheat is in more demand, and new has again advanced. Sales have been reported of 14,600 bushels, including fair old red Ohio, (Winter) at $1 10; new do. do. at $1 22; Chicago Spring, at 73c.; prime new red Missouri, at $1 28; good ordinary to very choice new white Kentucky, $1 35@$1 42; do. do. Southern, at $1 30@$1 37; ordinary to very choice red do., at $1 15@$1 30 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in fair request, but at prices unsatisfactory to the principal sellers, who are reluctant to make any further concessions. Hence, business has been restricted. The reported transactions do not exceed 16,000 bushels, chiefly at 76c.@78c. for old, and 80c. for new mixed Western, ℘ bushel. Other kinds are generally nominal. Rye continues dull and heavy at 76c.@80c. ℘ bushel; sales 800 bushels. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada, at 38c.@42c; Western, 37c.@41c.; State, 37c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 34c.@38c.; Southern, 30c.@36c. ℘ bushel. Mr. WM. G. CUTTING reviews the week's business in the principal kind of Breadstuffs, thus: "The market for State and Western Flour continued to favor buyers up to the close of business on Tuesday—the quantities offered by holders having been largely in excess of the requirements of purchasers, either for home use or export, and the competition among sellers to dispose of their supplies having been decidedly vigorous. Within the past few days, however, a reaction has occurred, resulting in an improvement. The very light receipts have encouraged holders, who have not been influenced by the extremely unfavorable news received by the *Europa.* The demand has been good, partly for shipment to Great Britain. Unsound and inferior lots have been most sought after by exporters, whose limits do not extend to the better qualities. The market closes in favor of sellers. Southern Flour has been in more demand, especially towards the close. Rye Flour has been quite dull. Corn Meal sells moderately. The market opened quite heavily for all descriptions of Wheat, and prices steadily tended downwards. Within a few days, however, desirable lots of new have attracted more attention, and prices have improved. The reaction in Flour has had a favorable effect on the trade, and millers have purchased with increased confidence. Old Wheat has been generally in very slack demand, and prices have been unsettled. Holders have been anxious to sell, but could get no satisfactory offers for large lots. Holders of Corn have offered their supplies quite freely, and prices have declined. With the exception of Tuesday, when a very large business was transacted in new Mixed Western, the sales have been moderate. The market closes heavily at 76c @80c. for old and new Western Mixed."

HAY—Sales to-day 500 bales North River at 65c.@75c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty, lower and declining; sales to-day 2 500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 25@$15 37 for Mess; $14 25@$14 50 for thin Mess; $18 for clear; $11 75@$12 50 for rumps, and $10 75 for prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are less inquired for, including Hams at 8c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6⅛c.@6⅜c. ℘ ℔. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is plenty and depressed; sales, to-day, 1,300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10c.@10¾c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues heavy and languid; sales 230 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$15 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$8 75 for Country Mess, and $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $15 @$18 ℘ bbl. Butter is selling in lots at 13c.@19c. for State; 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ℘ ℔. Cheese is in demand at from 3c.@9c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been freely purchased to-day, the transactions having reached 1 270 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4⅝c., in bond, and 5¾c.@6⅜c., free; 60 hhds. Melado on private terms; and 1,075 boxes Havana, mainly at 6⅛c.@8c. ℘ ℔. Also, by auction, 126 hhds New Orleans at $5 31c.@$6 37 ℘ 100 ℔s.; and 125 hhds. very inferior Melado at 1c.@1½c. ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—The inquiry is reviving; as yet, however, prices remain somewhat nominal. The sales since Tuesday last comprise: 47 hhds. Maysville and Kentucky at 5⅜c.@9c.; 523 bales Havana, mostly at 26c.@30c.; 145 cases Seedleaf at 5c.@23c., and 336 ceroons St. Domingo for export, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to small lots at 26c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 150 bales Cotton at 3 16d. ℘ ℔., and 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 25s. For London, 250 bbls. Resin at 2s., and 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s. For Bremen 100 bbls. Resin at 2s.; 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3c. and 50 ceroons of Tobacco at 20s. A brig (200 tons) to Cuba and back, $1 500.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, July 29, 1859.

MEATS.

Trade has been generally dull during the week. The changes in prices, however, have been unimportant.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ ℔	13	@ 18
Beef, chuck roast, ℘ ℔	10	@ 13
Beef, second cut chuck, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10
Beef, rounds, ℘ ℔	10	@ 13
Beef, rumps, ℘ ℔	11	@ 13
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ ℔	—	@ 18
Beef, sirloin, ℘ ℔	14	@ 17
Beef, rump steak, ℘ ℔	11	@ 14
Beef, corned rumps, ℘ ℔	11	@ 14
Beef, corned plates and navels, ℘ ℔	8	@ 11
Beef, coarse corned, ℘ ℔	6	@ 8
Mutton, hind quarters, ℘ ℔	10	@ 13
Mutton, fore quarters, ℘ ℔	7	@ 10
Mutton, legs, ℘ ℔	10	@ 14
Mutton, shoulders, ℘ ℔	6	@ 8
Mutton, chops, ℘ ℔	10	@ 14
Lamb, Spring, ℘ ℔	12	@ 15
Veal, hind quarters, ℘ ℔	11	@ 13
Veal, fore quarters, ℘ ℔	7	@ 9
Veal cutlets, ℘ ℔	15	@ 18
Pork, fresh, ℘ ℔	10½	@ 11½
Pork, salted, ℘ ℔	11	@ 11½
Pork, jowls, ℘ ℔	9	@ 10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2 00
Soup Meats, ℘ ℔	5	@ 8
Smoked Beef, ℘ ℔	12	@ 13
Bacon, ℘ ℔	12	@ 12½
Hams, ℘ ℔	11	@ 13
Shoulders, ℘ ℔	10	@ 11
Tongues, each	69	@ 75
Lard, ℘ ℔	12½	@ 13
Lard, by the tub, ℘ ℔	12	@ 12½
Sausages, City made, ℘ ℔	12	@ —
Tripe, ℘ ℔	6	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

Supplies continue quite moderate, and prices of the principal kinds favor sellers. The run of custom has been unsatisfactory to most dealers.

Fowls, Bucks' County, ℘ ℔	15	@ 18
Fowls, ℘ ℔	13	@ 16
Chickens, broilers, ℘ pair	87	@1 25
Turkeys, ℘ ℔	18	@ 20
Geese, Spring, each	1 50	@2 00
Ducks, ℘ pair	87	@1 25
Pigeons, Squab, ℘ dozen	2 50	@3 00

FISH.

The market has been well supplied with principal varieties, and prices have, in some instances, declined. The inquiry has been fair for the season.

Salmon, ℘ ℔	25	@ —
Mackerel, each	12	@ —
Mackerel, Spanish, ℘ ℔	31	@ 37
Codfish, ℘ ℔	5	@ 6
Halibut, ℘ ℔	10	@ —
White-fish, ℘ ℔	—	@ 10
Blackfish, ℘ ℔	—	@ 10
Bluefish, ℘ ℔	6	@ 8
Eels, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12
Flounders, ℘ ℔	5	@ 6
Striped Bass, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12
Sea Bass, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10
King-fish, ℘ ℔	12	@ 15
Weak-fish, ℘ ℔	—	@ 8
Haddock, ℘ ℔	6	@ —
Porgies, ℘ ℔	6	@ —
Turtle, ℘ ℔	12	@ 15
Sheep's-head, ℘ ℔	—	@ 15
Herring, fresh, ℘ dozen	25	@ 31
Oysters, ℘ 100	50	@1 25
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100	1 25	@1 50
Crabs, hard-shell, ℘ dozen	18	@ 25
Crabs, soft shell, ℘ dozen	75	@1 00
Clams, ℘ 100	25	@1 00
Lobsters, ℘ ℔	6	@ —
Salmon, City smoked, ℘ ℔	18	@ 20
Salmon, Nova Scotia, smoked, ℘ ℔	30	@ 35
Salmon, pickled, ℘ ℔	12	@ 15
Codfish, pickled, ℘ ℔	4	@ 5
Codfish, dry, ℘ ℔	4	@ 5
Mackerel, pickled, each	12	@ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12
Halibut, smoked, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12
Sturgeon, smoked, ℘ ℔	—	@ 11
Alewives, per 100	1 25	@1 50
Alewives, each	—	@ 2

VEGETABLES.

The demand for most kinds has been fair. Supplies have been generally ample. During the week, prices fluctuated considerably. Our revised quotations represent the prices current this morning.

Potatoes, new L. I. and Jersey, ℘ bbl.	1 50	@2 50
Potatoes, new, ℘ bushel	56	@ 87
Potatoes, new, ℘ hf. peck	10	@ 15
Turnips, new, ℘ basket	—	@ 75
Turnips, new, ℘ dozen bunches	50	@ 62
Turnips, new, ℘ bunch	5	@ 6
Carrots, new, ℘ dozen bunches	—	@ 37
Carrots, new, ℘ bunch	—	@ 4
Beets, new, ℘ dozen bunches	—	@ 50
Beets, ℘ bunch	—	@ 5
Onions, ℘ bushel	—	@1 25
Onions, ℘ peck	31	@ 37
Onions, ℘ dozen bunches	62	@ 75
Onions, ℘ bunch	6	@ 8
Cabbage, new, ℘ dozen	37	@ 75
Cabbage, each	4	@ 8
Tomatoes, ℘ basket	2 00	@2 50
Tomatoes, ℘ half-peck	44	@ 50
Tomatoes, ℘ quart can	25	@ —
Cauliflowers, ℘ dozen	1 00	@2 50
Cauliflowers, each	10	@ 25
Green Corn, ℘ hundred	87	@1 00
Green Peas, ℘ peck	31	@ 37
Shelled Peas, ℘ quart	16	@ 18
Beans, String, ℘ bushel	75	@1 00
Beans, ℘ half-peck	15	@ 18
Cranberries, ℘ half-peck	31	@ 37
Cucumbers, per dozen	10	@ 12
Watermelons, each	25	@ 62
Muskmelons, each	12	@ 25
Squashes, ℘ basket	50	@ 62
Squashes, new, each	4	@ 8
Salad, ℘ head	—	@ 3
Parsley, ℘ bunch	—	@ 3
Sorrell, ℘ basket	—	@ 50
Sorrell, ℘ peck	15	@ 18
Egg Plant, ℘ dozen	87	@1 25
Leeks, ℘ bunch	6	@ 8
Garlic, ℘ bunch	6	@ 8
Okra, ℘ 100	31	@ 37
Spinach, ℘ peck	31	@ 37
Mint, ℘ bunch	1	@ —

FRUIT.

Domestic varieties have been in good request. Our revised quotations conform to the closing prices. Nothing really new can be noticed in foreign.

Apples, new, ℘ bbl.	2 50	@5 00
Apples, new, ℘ peck	50	@ 75
Apples, new ℘ half-peck	25	@ 37
Blackberries, ℘ quart	8	@ 12
Blackberries, Lawton, ℘ quart	25	@ 30
Blackberries, Lawton, ℘ basket	12	@ 15
Currants, black, ℘ ℔	8	@ —
Currants, white, ℘ ℔	8	@ —
Currants, red, ℘ ℔	7	@ —
Grapes, hot-house, ℘ ℔	75	@1 00
Peaches, ℘ basket	2 00	@6 00
Peaches, ℘ half peck	50	@2 00
Peaches, ℘ quart	12	@ 50
Pears, Catherine, ℘ half peck	62	@ 75
Pears, Catherine, ℘ quart	15	@ 18
Pears, Early Sugar, ℘ half peck	45	@ 48
Pears, Early Sugar, ℘ quart	—	@ 12
Pears, Belle, ℘ half peck	37	@ 75
Pears, Belle, ℘ quart	12	@ 18
Pears, Cooking, ℘ half peck	31	@ 37
Pears, Cooking, ℘ quart	10	@ —
Plums, Magnum Bonum Gage, ℘ hf. pk.	1 00	@ —
Plums, Magnum Bonum, ℘ quart	25	@ —
Plums, Blue Gage, ℘ half peck	—	@ 75
Plums, Blue Gage, ℘ quart	—	@ 19
Plums, Damson, ℘ half peck	—	@ 75
Plums, Damson, ℘ quart	—	@ 19
Raspberries, Antwerp, ℘ basket	6	@ 7
Raspberries, Field, ℘ basket	3	@ 4
Whortleberries, ℘ quart	8	@ 12
Citron, preserved, ℘ ℔	20	@ —
Oranges, ℘ dozen	25	@ 56
Lemons, ℘ dozen	18	@ 25
Bananas, ℘ bunch	1 00	@5 00
Bananas, ℘ dozen	20	@ 75
Pineapples, ℘ dozen	1 00	@2 00
Pineapples, each	10	@ 20
Cocoanuts, ℘ doz	37	@ 50
Figs, ℘ ℔	—	@ 12
English Filberts, ℘ ℔	20	@ 25
Dates, ℘ ℔	—	@ 10
Raisins, ℘ ℔	6	@ 12
Prunes, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese are quoted firm, and Eggs lower. Business is quite spiritless at present.

Butter, State, ℘ ℔	19	@ 23
Butter, Orange County	—	@ 25
Butter, Orange County, by the pail, ℘ ℔	—	@ 24
Butter, Ohio, ℘ ℔	18	@ 21
Cheese, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12
Cheese, English, by the cake, ℘ ℔	—	@ 18
Eggs, eight for	12	@ —
Eggs, seventeen for	25	@ —
Eggs, sixty-eight for	1 00	@ —
Honey, ℘ can	—	@ 50
Honey, ℘ bottle	—	@ 25
Honey, ℘ ℔	18	@ 25

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, s and No. 3; J. CAMBRON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARONS RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert it if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG. THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE, As imported from England, for renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.

This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to B. THORLEY, depot No. 174 Greenwich-st., New York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

SOUTHERN MEN Will please call and examine the new anti-friction COTTON-PRESS. Both for packing and compressing. Also, TOBACCO, CHEESE, AND CIDER PRESSES. All of which are constructed under one patent, issued June 21, 1859, and may be seen by calling on A. H. EMERY, the inventor and patentee, who will remain at his rooms at the Astor House a few days for the purpose of selling to parties desiring an interest therein. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 6 P. M.

MILLIONS OF LIVES LOST. The flies are so fascinated with the Jenks Automatic Fly-Trap that they go in and are destroyed—many quarts per day. Price $3 50. For sale by

W. F. SHATTUCK, No. 20 Ann-st;
WINDLE & CO., No. 56 Maiden-lane;
BALDWIN & JOHNSTON, No. 63 Maiden-lane;
J. & C. BERRIEN, No. 601 Broadway.
And by the patentee, S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS. NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH. Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 63 Broadway, New York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Slates in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

A GOOD THING AND CHEAP. THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC, HIGHLY PERFUMED, RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS. EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT. Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depot No. 139 Maiden-lane.

MINERAL OIL IS ONE OF THE FINEST Coal Oils ever offered. It is not explosive, it is beautiful in color and free from any mixture whatever, uniform in quality, it will burn as long and as brilliantly as any other, and gives a cheap and most splendid light. It burns in the usual Kerosene Coal Oil Lamps, and is warranted unsurpassed by any in market. Agents JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.—A handsome article, suitable to pic-nic parties, very cheap and good, in quantities to suit. WM. S. MURRAY, No. 29 John-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS. A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE. We offer for sale at lowest market prices, Japanned Tea Trays, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Refrigerators, Moderator Lamps, Planished Tin Ware, Toilet Sets, Water Coolers, &c. WINDLE & CO., Importers and Jobbers, No. 56 Maiden-lane.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron doors and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, Express vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

RAILROAD IRON.—TWO THOUSAND TONS Erie pattern, 56 pounds per linear yard. Also, 1500 tons 50 pounds per yard. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER; Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL Home Association No. 3 are hereby notified that the mortgage on the property in Wakefield has expired, and that unless immediate steps are taken to have it paid, the mortgage will be foreclosed and the property sold. A meeting will be held in Military Hall, in the Bowery, at the head of Spring-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, at 8 o'clock, to take action in the matter. JOHN COMMERFORD, President. CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A Monthly Meeting of the Corps will be held at the head-quarters, No. 62 L'spenard-street, on MONDAY EVENING, August 1st, 1859, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of ABRM. COLEMAN, Sec. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President. A. W. JONES, Colonel.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New York will hold its annual session for the election of officers and other business, on MONDAY, 1st August, in the room O. F. Hall, corner Grand and Centre-sts., at 8 o'clock P. M. By order, JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Mulberry-st., between Grand and Broome-sts, New York. The Rev. Dr. McLEOD will preach in the above church, on SABBATH EVENING, July 31st, at a quarter to 8 o'clock. His subject will be the "*Millenium.*" The high standing of the preacher, and the deep interest connected with his subject at the present time, will make the occasion one of more than ordinary interest. A special collection will be taken at the close of the sermon.

THE DOOM OF THE PAPAL BABYLON.—See Revelations, chapter xviii. The Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach next SUNDAY, at the Berdford-st. Baptist Church. In the Morning, in reference to the Sunday School cause. Singing by the children. In the Evening, on the predicted Doom of the Papacy, in connection with recent events. This Church will be closed for repairs during August, except the next Sabbath.

OPEN CONTINUALLY—"THY GATES," ZION'S GATES—The House of Prayer for all nations. Meetings EVERY DAY and EVENING continued. Prayer Meetings EVERY WEEK-DAY at 11 o'clock A. M. Preaching and conference meetings EVERY EVENING, and the usual services EVERY SABBATH DAY, MORNING AFTERNOON and EVENING, at the First Baptist Mariner's Bethel, No. 234 Cherry st. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock A. M. by the Elder, the Rev. H. BANGS, and at 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. E. L. JANES. The Sacrament will be administered at the close of the Morning Service, and Love-Feast at 6 P. M. Come to old John st. TO-MORROW. Seats free. Daily Union Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

SERVICES OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church have been commenced at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and will be regularly continued on every SUNDAY. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Rev. FRANCIS PECK, Minister, officiating.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE, THE MARTYR—The Rev. ALEXANDER S. LEONARD, D. D., Rector. Divine service will be celebrated in this parish, on SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 696 6th-av., near 40th-st., and continue regularly until the new church is ready for consecration.

THE RUTGERS-STREET AND MARKET-st. Churches will worship together on the last Sabbath in July, and every Sabbath in August. The services will be held in the Rutgers st. Church at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. The pulpit will be supplied by the Rev. Dr. D. V. McLEAN.

THE PASTOR, THE REV. S. B. McMILLAN, will preach in the Duffield-st. Reformed Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, on TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School meets at 9 and 2 o'clock.

SEAMAN'S CHAPEL—CHERRY-ST., BETWEEN Clinton and Montgomery sts. The Rev. Mr. LANDON will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday) at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. Mr. ARMITAGE, of the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, will preach at 7½ P. M. Preaching every night next week, with the exception of Saturday.

THE REV. T. RALSTON SMITH WILL preach, Providence permitting, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject for the evening discourse—*There shall be no Night There*

THE REV. DR. McMENAMY AND THE friends of a free Bible will expose the impiety of Saint and Angel worship and Romish faith, in all save in Christ Jesus the only mediator between God and man, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

PROFESSOR H. MATTISON, FORMER Pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, who is enjoying his "summer vacation" in the City, will preach as usual at Union Chapel, corner of 39th st. and Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free, and strangers made cordially welcome.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; at 4 and 7½ P. M. Also, on THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

THE REV. HENRY KIMBALL WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church in 50th-st. near 8th-av. TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Trials Disciplinary.* The Rev. N. J. MARSELUS, D. D., at 7¾ P. M. The papers conveying the church property to the Trustees have been signed.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 4 o'clock, and address the Children's meeting in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Interesting and popular clergymen will preach during the month of August.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 2d-av. The Rev. J. A. ROCHE will preach a sermon on SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, suggested by the drowning of Mr. EDWARD M. HOLMES, a member of the congregation. Seats free. Young men particularly invited to attend.

THE REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach next SUNDAY in the new Chapel on 44th-st. and 6th-av. at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject for the EVENING—*The Temptations of Christ and its Lessons to the Young.* Families will select the pews for the next Sabbath.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Mulberry st., between Broome and Grand sts.—Preaching on SABBATH, July 31, by the Pastor, the Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. This Church will be open all Summer. The public are cordially invited.

THE REV. E. N. KIRK, D. D., WILL PREACH in behalf of the American Tract Society, Boston, in the 13th st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's,) between 6th and 7th avs., NEXT SABBATH MORNING, July 31. A collection will be taken for the Society. The public generally are invited to attend.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Subject TO-MORROW EVENING at 7¾—*The Syrophenician Woman.* Preaching as usual at 10½ A. M. Seats free. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

WHAT WILL THE END BE?—THOSE WHO are truly desirous to understand what will be the grand result of the present commotions of the world, are invited to hear the Word of Prophecy TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY, CORNER of Broadway and 32d st. The Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Subject for the MORNING—*Three Forms of Excessive Righteousness: Cant, Bigotry and Superstition.* No evening service.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.)—The Rev. ASHER MOORE, of Hartford, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Divine service in the morning at 10½ and evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. HAGUE will deliver two discourses on *Sabbath Law*—its foundation, its obligation, and its moral value.

UNION METHODIST CHURCH NO. 149 WEST 16TH-ST.—Preaching at 10½, 3 and 7¾. MORNING subject—*Paul's Dying Testimony.* EVENING—*Preaching the Resurrection, a Blow at the Root of Modern Spiritism.* S. CURRY, Pastor.

THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st. will be open during the Summer every SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by the Rev. J. M. STURTEVANT, President of Illinois College.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Brooklyn, corner Clinton st. and First-place. The Rev. J. B. SHAW, D.D., pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church in Rochester, will preach here TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. WILBUR F. PADDOCK, Assistant Minister of St. George's Church will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7¾ P. M. All the seats free.

ELM PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,—Brooklyn Tabernacle, corner Fulton-av. and Hoyt-st. Rev. LEONARD CORNING, of Buffalo, N. Y., will preach in this place TO-MORROW, 31st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

THE REV. PROF. ROMONDT, OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, will preach at the Ref. Prot. Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks-st., South Brooklyn, NEXT SABBATH, (31st inst.,) at 10½ A.M. and 4 P.M.

COOPER INSTITUTE UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Eleventh Sunday, July 31. The Rev. EDWARD N. KIRK, of Boston will preach in the Large Hall at 8 P. M. Preaching as usual at 10½ A. M. Union prayer meetings at 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Hudson st.—Preaching TO-MORROW, 31st, at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ EVENING, by the Rev. M. D'C. CRAWFORD. Also, Preaching at 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free for all.

CHRISTIAN UNION, OF BROOKLYN.—The regular meeting will be held at the Polytechnic Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug 1, at 8 o'clock. Subject for discussion—*Religious Liberty.*

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORFOLK-st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, at the corner of Laight and Varick sts. The Pastor, W. S. HALL, will preach on SABBATH NEXT, at 10½ A. M., and at 8 P. M. Baptism in the evening.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—WARBURTON Avenue, Yonkers—Professor J. T. DUFFIELD, of Princeton, will preach in the above Church, Sunday, 31st instant, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. GEO. B. DRAPER, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. Seats free.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER 34th-st. and 8th av. The Rev. SAMUEL J. KNAPP will preach TO-MORROW EVENING at 7¾ o'clock.

MACHINERY.

PUMPS AND FIRE-ENGINES.

TO OWNERS OF STEAM-VESSELS, FACTORIES, MINES, &c.

HOLLY'S PATENT PUMPS.

The BEST ROTARY PUMPS yet brought forward. Applicable to FIRE ENGINES, FIRE-PUMPS FOR FACTORIES, STEAM-VESSELS, &c., and to MINES, QUARRIES, HOTELS, RAILROAD STATIONS, WRECKING, HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES, &c. Arranged to be driven BY STEAM, BY BELTS or GEARING, BY HORSE-POWER or BY HAND. Apply to

CHARLES W. COPELAND, General Agent, No. 122 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED from the 1st to the 28th of August, during which time the new library building will be prepared for use.

TO UNDERTAKERS, &c.—FOR SALE—A splendid hearse and double harness (new) will be sold cheap. Apply to J. APPLEGATE, No. 344 Broome-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1859.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston by Steamboat	5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, July 30, at 2½ o'clock.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the Vanderbilt steamship *Ocean Queen* off Cape Race, and the Canadian steamship *Anglo-Saxon* at Further Point, on her way to Quebec, we are put in possession of highly interesting European advices to the 20th inst., four days later than those brought by the *Europa* at this port. The unexpected Peace continued to be the absorbing topic of the English and Continental Press, and its provisions appear to be very generally unacceptable. The Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, Lord Palmerston's organ, even asserts that the Emperors of France and Austria have become convinced that the bases upon which it was founded are impracticable in many respects. The *Post* had commenced an attack upon the proceedings at Villafranca, and, with all the other English journals, treated them with ridicule. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that the representatives of France, Austria and Sardinia were soon to meet at Zurich to conclude the Treaty of Peace, and the *Post's* Paris correspondent says that the conference has just been arranged at St. Cloud, to meet early next month. The proceedings in the British Parliament had been interesting. The Budget had been submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it exhibits a deficit of nearly £5,090,000, which it is proposed to make up by direct taxation. The financial and commercial news is highly important. The English funds were flat, and a decline had taken place in Consols. The Austrian funds were buoyant. The subscribers to the proposed Austrian Loan had been relieved from their obligations. The Markets were generally very dull and flat. A decline had taken place at Liverpool on all qualities of Cotton, and Breadstuffs and Provisions were also lower.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, is reported coming up the Bay, as we go to press. Her California advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Moses Taylor*.

Latest advices received in Washington from Nicaragua, give assurances that the Transit difficulties are in a fair way for a speedy and amicable adjustment. It is confidently believed that the Nicaraguan Congress will consent without difficulty to drop the article in the treaty negotiated by Gen. Lamar, which is objected to by our Government. It is considered certain that the Central American Mission will be tendered to Judge Bowlin.

The latest advices from the Kansas gold region are encouraging for those contemplating emigration thither. The mines continued to yield well, and new "leads" were being discovered. The greatest difficulty is represented to be from the scarcity of water. In one place a flume eleven miles in extent was to be constructed, and tunneling had already been commenced.

The labors of the Kansas Constitutional Convention will probably be brought to a close to-day. The Constitution, as perfected, is a radical Anti-Slavery instrument but at the same time it does not extend the right of suffrage to negroes, as did the one adopted at Leavenworth. The State Legislature will consist of seventy-two representatives and twenty-one Senators. Topeka is fixed upon as the temporary capital, the principal competitor for that honor being Lawrence. Considerable bribery is hinted at in connection with the efforts of the partisans of these two places. The ratification of this Constitution will no doubt be vigorously opposed by the Democracy, though probably without avail.

The steamship *Huntsville*, running between this city and Charleston, S. C., after leaving the latter port, yesterday, was discovered to be on fire, and returned to her wharf. Twenty of her passengers were taken off by a pilot-boat. It was found that her cargo of cotton was on fire, and the firemen were engaged last night in pumping water into her. The extent of the damage is not yet known.

The Commissioners of Police, at their regular weekly meeting, yesterday, dismissed Dr. John Ives, Surgeon of Police, for avowing himself an active member of the Republican Association of the Twenty-second Ward, thus putting an end to the trial—Mayors Powell and Tiemann, and Commissioners Ulshoeffer and Bailey voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Stillman, Bowen and Stranahan in the negative. Captain Carpenter was suspended, by his own request, until the conclusion of his trial. Several promotions were made—among them Wm. J. Seaman, Sergeant of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, was made a Captain. The General Superintendent has issued an order for the arrest of ticket-swindlers, and has detailed Sergeant Crofts for that duty.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out at No. 107 Water-street, and before it was checked property to the amount of $60,000 was destroyed. The premises were occupied as follows, the basement by John Murphy, liquor dealer, and the floors above by Andre Brothers, importers of liquors and segars. The building was four stories, and belonged to the estate of J. Phillips Phenix. The contents of the adjoining building, No. 109, were considerably damaged by water. The losers are Messrs. Hawthorn, Morris & Co, produce dealers; Jas. A. Gifford, commission merchant, and Albert L. Conklin, liquor dealer. A quantity of hops and cotton in No. 105 was also damaged. The fire was caused by the overflow of a kettle of boiling wax in the basement. The new steam fire engine of the Manhattan Company did the most efficient service in stopping the progress of the fire.

The steamboat *Minnie* took fire, yesterday, in Flushing Bay and her upper works were nearly all burnt off. The steamer *Enoch Dean* came to her relief, and by the aid of a steam pump extinguished the flames.

The sales of Cotton yesterday comprised 3,000 bales, at full rates. Flour was in lively demand, and it advanced. Wheat was more sought after, and new was dearer. Corn was quiet. Provisions continued depressed. Coffee was less active. Sugars were in good request at buoyant prices. Molasses, Rice, Naval Stores, Oil and Tobacco were slightly dealt in. Hay was salable and firm. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

The Negro in Kansas.—No human creature out of Kansas appears to take any special interest in the Constitution now framing at Leavenworth, and under which the new State is to come peaceably into the Union. The Republicans are in a decisive majority, and the organic law of the future State, as the telegraph informs us, is radically Anti-Slavery in character, but, nevertheless, not very favorable to our colored brethren, who are excluded from the right of suffrage. Freedom, in the freest of all possible free soils, still has her own little distinctions, and seldom loses sight of the "great fact" that a negro is black. It might have been supposed, after the constant clamor and severe shrieking of Kansas for free speech, free soil free men, and a free State, that a few dozens of wretched black people, found scattered here and there through the towns and prairies of the new Commonwealth, would be admitted at least to the ballot-box. But it is only in some of the New England States that no distinction in respect to voters is kept up between black and white citizens. Here in New-York every effort to place them all on the same footing in that respect has failed, no matter what party might be in power. And the youngest-born of liberty, the war-breathing, virtue-assuming, valorous Kansas turns her back with scorn alike upon the slave negro and the free, and asserts in her laws the very principles against which in her lawlessness she was ready to fling herself in headlong battle.

The Peace and Public Opinion.

The Treaty of Villafranca is to be ratified, as we had supposed, not by any Congress of the Great Powers, but by a meeting of the representatives of the three belligerent States—Austria, Sardinia and France—at some neutral point. Zurich, in Switzerland, is suggested as the scene of this Council of destiny. The City of Gessner and Lavater, of Hirzel and Pestalozzi is a pleasant and a goodly town—a "wondrous city, polished like a gem," Benvenuto Cellini, no mean judge, called it centuries ago. The spirit of freedom breathes there, too, through all the quaint and stately streets; and the snowy Alps of heroic Uri, gleaming along the horizon, speak a lesson which Austria, it is to be hoped, has at last begun to learn, of the madness of despotism. If the envoys of the sovereigns who so recently were leading their several hosts to battle in Lombardy will do their work in harmony with the traditions and the temper of the old Swiss city, they may win for the Peace confided to their charge a more favorable public opinion than it has yet commanded in the Old World or the New.

That the peace of July 11 should be as popular in France as our correspondents concur with all well-informed and unprejudiced authorities in representing it to be, is natural enough. For France, peace means the relief of thousands, yes of tens of thousands of mothers, wives, and families from the wearing suspense of that worst side of war of which the bulletins never speak, and over which the saluting cannon never thunder their fierce exultation. It means, too, the unquestioned preeminence of France among the people of Europe, as the first of military nations. It means influence, *prestige*, renown, all that can flatter the pride or fortify the pretensions of an ambitious and high-spirited race.

It is just as natural, too, that the peace should be unpopular beyond the borders of France. It is unpopular in England, because its effects cannot be immediately seized by the British mind, and are therefore supposed to be even more ominous of evil for England and Europe than they really are, and also because it invests France with a very unsatisfactory kind of power and terror. It is unpopular in Germany, because it confounds the German belief in the selfish designs of France, makes the movements of the German policy ridiculous, and threatens serious disturbances from the unemployed masses of the German troops called out by the notion that Germany must join in the war. It is unpopular in Italy, because it throws the Italians suddenly upon themselves, without securing them as they thought they had a right to be secured against the dangers which have demoralized their action so long in the past.

The calmest observers are forced to see in the style of the cession of Lombardy to Sardinia only an Imperial assumption of rights over the Lombard people quite inconsistent with Napoleon's proclaimed conviction that "Italy must rule herself" in order to settle the Italian question; while there could hardly be two opinions out of Paris, as to the fatal nature of the Emperor's conduct in leaving the control of the Lombardo-Venetian fortresses to the Austrian Government. While Austria holds Verona, she is mistress of the Tyrol, and by the Tyrol she is always in a position to command, or at least to menace, Northern Italy. This is what Prince Metternich might have called a "geographical fact." It needs no labored argument to establish its value; but if such an argument were required, we have it ready to our hand from the pen of the French Emperor himself. In the pamphlet entitled "Napoleon III. and Italy," which the publishers ascribe to M. de la Guerronniere, and the world believes to have been inspired by Cæsar at the Tuileries, the following impressive passage occurs, impressive not merely from its accidental bearing on the facts of the Treaty of Villafranca, but also from its inherent and fundamental truth. "Italy," wrote the French Emperor, before he drew the sword to give his words full course,—"Italy can never by herself defend her own independence, unless she is in a condition to put under arms two hundred thousand well-disciplined troops, twenty thousand of which must be cavalry, with five hundred field-pieces, and at least two hundred siege-guns, with fifty thousand horses. From this simple exposition, it is clear that a strong and enterprising government would require at least ten years to put on foot such a force. It must be remembered, too, that nature has done much and art more to protect the Austrian power in Italy. Upper Italy is a vast plain, closed up to the north by the Alps, to the south by the Apennines; to the east and west by the sea. This plain is furrowed by broad, deep rivers, like the Ticino, the Po, the Adda, the Mincio, the Adige, the Brenta, the Piave, the Livenza and the Tagliamento. All these rivers offer Austria admirable lines of defense; and she has guarded their main passages with fortresses rendered impregnable by art. Let us suppose, however, that, by a concourse of extraordinary circumstances, an Italian army shall have reached the Adige in triumph, and that the insurrection shall have spread over the whole vast plain. Let us suppose also, what is still less probable, that the fortified places, such as Pavia, Piacenza, Ferrara, Brescia, Bergamo, Pizzighettone, Peschiera, Mantua, Milan, Legnago and Venice have fallen into the hands of the conqueror. *Well! the game of Austria will not even then be lost; because if Italy is her battle-field, the Tyrol and the Thuringian Alps are her two bases of operations, of which Verona, with its immense fortifications, and its entrenched camp, capable of containing fifty thousand men, is the advanced outwork. Suppose, therefore, that Austria is driven beyond the Alps; she may suffer Italy to enjoy a momentary triumph, but by means of her railways from Verona to Trieste, and from Vienna to Innsbruck, she may easily move new armies, and by new roads debouching from the Alps fall suddenly upon the flanks or wings of the enemy, cut off his communications, and in the twinkling of an eye drive him beyond the Po, thus repeating the victorious manœuvre of Marshal Radetzky in* 1848."

The inference drawn by the Imperial pamphleteer from these indisputable premises is that the liberation of Italy can never be accomplished by a revolution, but must be brought about by a foreign intervention. The foreign intervention has taken place, with the general sanction of mankind—the world freely recognizing the truth of this inference, and believing that nothing but the arms of a great military Power could ever clear the way for the assertion of Italian independence. Austria has been beaten beyond the Mincio. The journalists of Paris even insist upon it that in the cession of Lombardy, which has accompanied the Peace, the towns of Mantua and Peschiera are included, as of right they ought to be. But does this, on the theory of the Emperor Napoleon himself, secure the freedom of Lombardy from the interference of Austrian diplomacy or the menaces of the Austrian arms?

Public opinion can answer this question in but one way, and, answering it in the negative, must pronounce the first great Italian campaign of the Third Napoleon no more decisively successful than the first Italian campaign of his uncle. Italy has been made Italian to the Adriatic, but Austria still stoops above her, threatening, from the Alps. The restoration of the sovereigns of Central Italy, hateful as it must be to the people who threw off their feeble yoke but two months ago with so calm and noble a dignity; the elevation of the Pope to that high and airy throne which Gioberti designed for him ten years ago, questionable as the policy of the step must appear until the practical details of the scheme are made known to us; the placid handling of whole States as mere pawns in the power of the imperial players; all these things may be sooner or later so explained or so developed as to make the peace a positive gain so far for all Italy, and a brilliant glory for Napoleon III. But the retention of Verona and Legnago, (if these angles only of the historic square are to be left to her,) by Austrian armies, is a deep root of evil fastened in the Italian soil. Had these fortresses been ordered to be garrisoned by Italian Federal troops, the Italianization of Venice might have been safely left to time. But how is Austria, to whom Germany would never so much as intrust a single Federal city of the third rank on the Rhine, to be trusted with the command of the Adige and the Lago di Garda?

It is quite wild, however, to fall upon the French Emperor as all the *Mazzinisti* and the less rational supporters of the Italian cause, both in Europe and America, are now doing, as a traitor and a deceiver, because of the bold step by which he silenced Prussia and England at the most critical period of the war, and secured Lombardy to his Ally of Sardinia, by keeping it out of the reach of a European Congress. As the Paris *Siècle* very properly observes, if England, in particular, dislikes the peace, why did she not give herself a right to be heard in making it, by joining France in the solution of that great Italian question which is the diplomatic cross of the day?

England and Europe forced the work of keeping his word and theirs to Italy upon Napoleon III. alone. Russia was indeed loyal to him in language; but the other Powers were rapidly arraying themselves against him either by their arms or by their neutrality; the French Emperor had to take counsel throughout the war of himself alone. Had he been a mere conqueror, he would doubtless have rushed defiantly onward after his great victory of Solferino, and reckless of all political consequences, would have staked all that had been already won upon the uncertain issue of colossal European war. In such a war slumbered the chances of splendid accessions of glory to France and to himself—the prospect of the Rhenish frontier and of Savoy received in exchange for Venice and the Romagna. But it involved, too, the certainty of vast new convulsions, of endless slaughter, of revolutionary complications that might end in a Republic of Europe, or in the reconquest of all that has to-day been won from bigotry, tyranny, and the alien oppressor.

As the world gradually recovers from its first amazement at the moderation displayed by the French Emperor in arresting such a war at its very inception, it will more thoroughly appreciate, than now it can the far-reaching sagacity and real humanity of this step. Public opinion will do justice, sooner or later, to the abnegation of all merely dynastic purposes which marks the Napoleonic proposals of 1859; and even in the hottest throes of the Italian revolutions yet to be, it will not be forgotten that to Napoleon III. Sardinia owes her national existence; and that by the freedom of Sardinia, freedom for the rest of Italy lives and moves and has its being.

The Audacious "Times."

According to the well-accredited organ of the highly American Government of Mr. Buchanan, the New-York Times is the most audacious journal in existence. We do not dispute—Heaven forbid that we should—the grave authority which thus settles our character for ever; we accept with humility and hope the estimate set upon our tranquil labors by the dignified and thoughtful critics of the *Constitution* newspaper.

We elsewhere quote, for the benefit of our readers, and for our own reproof, the stern and solemn language in which our cotemporary describes our heinous offence. We have literally *dared* to allude to the venerable Secretary of State and to his Assistant, (whose never-sufficiently-to-be-honored-and-on-bended-knees-to-be-acknowledged name we are at this moment unfortunately quite unable to recall,) as "devotees of wax and red tape!" Since that desperate Scotch *savant*, Sir David Brewster, shocked the soul of Sidney Smith's Presbyterian and geographical friend, by speaking disrespectfully of the North Pole, nothing at all equal to this act of bald impiety and political blasphemy has defiled the annals of mankind. We are utterly impotent to defend ourselves. We did, most assuredly, speak of "devotees of wax and red tape," and we did most assuredly permit ourselves to inform the said "devotees" that it was quite hopeless for them to attempt to keep the Mexican or any other treaty out of the reach of our omnipresent agencies. We meant no harm in this. As the *Constitution* very well knows—although with a twang of hypocrisy more appropriate to less respectable and more impoverished journals than to the prosperous and generally honorable organ of the Presidency, it pretends to ignore the fact—the Mexican Treaty, of which a synopsis was published in the Times, is the identical Mexican Treaty which is now safely pigeon-holed in the State Department. Indifferent as we usually are to the silly attacks of small and envious journals, which seek to atone for their want of information by their wealth of impertinence, we must allow ourselves to bestow upon the *Constitution* an attention due rather to the respectability of the source from which the assault proceeds than to the terrors of the assault itself. It is perfectly true that the Times enjoys special facilities for leading the American Press on the subject of Mexican affairs, just as it enjoyed special facilities for leading the American Press on the subject of the war in Italy. These advantages, the *Constitution* may rely upon it, the Times will continue to enjoy; and we shall leave it to our readers to make all necessary distinctions between our own abundance of intelligence and the comparative poverty of our contemporaries, who choose to make themselves our intemperate rivals. If the *Constitution* fancies that by turning the American Foreign office into a nest of spies, and putting the American Secretaries of State on a level with so many cheap Fouches or Vidocqs, it can interfere with our command of Mexican or any other news, the *Constitution* is quite at liberty to unlimber all its guns. We bandy angry words with no one. Our function is to furnish our own public with the earliest and fullest intelligence of all things that are going on in all places of human dominion. This we have done in respect to Mexico and to Italy. We shall persevere in our course even at the risk of annoying the Editor of the *Constitution*, and of suggesting "red tape with wax" to the aspiring young gentlemen whom Mr. Everett's querulous eloquence fails to deter from following in the footsteps of Bowman and of Buchanan.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS—CONDITION OF THE TREASURY—THE TROUBLE WITH THE PAWNEE INDIANS, &C.

Washington, Friday, July 29.

Advices received here from Nicaragua give assurances of a fair prospect of a satisfactory settlement of the Transit difficulties, and speak in confident terms of the ability of General Jerez to secure the rejection by Congress of the article in the Lamar-Zeledon treaty objected to by our Government.

There seems to be no doubt that the mission to Central America will be tendered to Judge Bowlin, whose visit to Bedford Springs is on that business, by invitation of the President.

The balance in the Treasury on the 25th inst. was nearly five millions. The receipts for the week ending on that day were $2,252,000. The drafts paid amounted to $1,616,000, and the drafts issued to $2,114,000.

A letter from Superintendent Johnson has been received at the Indian Bureau, in which, speaking of the difficulty between the Pawnee Indians and citizens of Nebraska, he says: "No white person was killed, but the whites have killed two Indians and wounded one.

The Indians made no resistance when approached by the citizens, who were more culpable in producing the difficulty than the Indians. The newspaper accounts are greatly exaggerated."

Mr. Cushman, recently appointed Minister to the Argentine Confederation, received his instructions to-day, and started for his destination.

From Kansas.

LATEST ADVICES FROM THE MINES—CLOSE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, ETC.

St. Louis, Friday, July 29.

The Leavenworth *Times* has received interesting private advices by the arrival of the express last night from Denver City, which place it left on the 20th inst. The mines continued to yield well, and new leads were constantly developing. A good many miners had been compelled to quit work, owing to scarcity of water. A company had commenced the construction of a flume eleven miles long, to convey water to the neighborhood of Mountain City. Tunneling had also commenced.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention had nearly completed its labors, and would probably adjourn to-morrow.

The Constitution is radically Anti-Slavery, but differs from the Leavenworth instrument, inasmuch as it does not extend the right of suffrage to negroes.

The State Legislature is to consist of seventy-two Representatives and twenty-one Senators.

The Business Convention disposed of with tolerable expedition the questions of apportionment and temporarily Capitol, being the only measures which offered serious obstacles. Topeka is selected temporary as the Capitol, Lawrence being the competitor. The efforts of the partizans of both these places revealed considerable corruption, both inside and outside of the Convention, and one or more members are implicated in charges of bribery. The indications are, that the ratification of the Constitution will be vigorously opposed by the Democracy, as its strong measures of the annexation of the Platte District, the exclusion of free negroes, the prohibition of bank issues, the preservation of the present Western boundary, which includes the gold regions, have all been defeated.

St. Louis, Friday, July 29—P. M.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat* says that three men have arrived at St. Josephs, bringing $12,500 in gold dust. These parties had previously disposed of $8,000 worth at Omaha, making a total of $20,500 from the Kansas mines.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention adjourned *sine die* to-night. The Constitution was adopted by 34 to 13—all the Democrats voting against it, and refusing to sign it.

Daring Burglary.

Baltimore, Friday, July 29.

The residence of John Jones, a milkman, on York-avenue, was entered last night by burglars, and robbed of $1,150 and a gold watch. The burglars succeeded in making their escape after a severe struggle with Mr. Jones, on whom they snapped a pistol and drew a knife. They had packed up all the valuables in the house, but owing to the determined resistance of Mr. Jones, they were compelled to retreat with only a portion of their booty. Mr. Jones narrowly escaped with his life.

The Steamer Huntsville on Fire.

Charleston, S. C., Friday, July 29.

The steamer *Huntsville*, bound to New-York, was discovered to be on fire this forenoon, when twenty-five of her passengers left her and returned to the city in a pilot boat. The steamer subsequently arrived alongside of the Southern wharf here, when it was found that the cotton in her hold was on fire. The firemen are now pouring streams of water into her. It is impossible as yet to learn the extent of the damage. The hold is greatly damaged.

Destructive Fire.

Portland, Friday, July 29.

Last night the machine shop of Mr. Geo. Hall, on Fore-street, head of Franklin Wharf, was completely destroyed by fire, together with the last factory of Mr. Moore, the blacksmith shop of Stephen Noyes, the coopers' shop of George McLellan, and a considerable quantity of lumber.

New Cotton Received.

New Orleans, Thursday, July 28.

Two bales of Cotton of the new crop were received here yesterday from Texas. Last year the first of the new crop was received on the 25th, also from Texas.

Reported Bank Failure.

Philadelphia, Friday, July 29.

The Brokers throw out the notes of the Monongahela Valley Bank, of the western part of the State, which is reported to have failed.

News from Northern Mexico.

Charleston, Friday, July 29.

The *Courier* has advices from Matamoras to the 14th inst., stating that Northern Mexico was quiet, and that General Woll had been superseded.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

Louisville, Ky., Friday, July 29.

President Fowlkes, with $50,000 to pay the first instalment on the stock of the Southern Pacific Railroad, left here to day for Marshall, Texas.

Loss of the Steamer Return.

Memphis, Tenn., Friday, July 29.

The steamer *Return*, a White River packet, sunk at Duvall's Wharf on Wednesday. Loss $10,000; uninsured. No lives were lost.

The Italian Fund.

At a special meeting of the Italian Committee held on the 27th inst. it was, unanimously resolved to suspend the subscription for the relief of the families of Italian soldiers, to publish as soon as possible the second list of subscribers, and to remit at once the remaining funds to Turin to be applied to the specified object.

In pursuance of this resolution, the undersigned, in behalf of the Committee, respectfully requests the managers of the Association and the subscribers whose contributions remain unpaid, to report to the Treasurer and to pay in the amount subscribed, as soon as convenient, that the Committee may thus be enabled to carry their resolution into effect.

Whatever opinion may be entertained of the political effects of the war now so suddenly closed, the suffering among the families of the soldiers killed or disabled in fighting for the independence of their country, is a certainty which commends itself to universal sympathy. For the Committee,

G. BOTTA, President.

New-York, Thursday, July 28.

Amusements.

Central Park.—The usual Saturday afternoon musical performance will be given in the Central Park to-day. The advertisement in another column sets forth an enticing programme. These entertainments are so excellent that it is unnecessary to urge the reader to go. The "Ramble" is already a favorite resort.

Enlargement of the State Prisons.—The Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Comptroller, met at the Executive Chamber to-day, for the purpose of determining to what extent they should, as Commissioners, expend the moneys appropriated last Winter for the enlargement of the State Prisons. After a careful personal examination of the three prisons, and a full consideration of the subject, the Commissioners decided not to expend the money for the enlargement of the Auburn and Sing Sing Prisons. They also decided to direct the enlargement of the Clinton Prison.—*Albany Statesman, 27th.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The War against the Piggeries—The Field after the Battle.—Mr. Downing, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, yesterday, accompanied by a small force of men attached to the City Inspector's Department and a few Policemen of the Twenty-second Precinct, paid a flying visit to the district bounded by Fiftieth and Fifty-eighth streets, the Sixth and Seventh avenues, where till within a few days past hundreds of pig-pens stood, and numberless hogs were fed on noisome offal boiled there, to the great disgust of all who were compelled to pass to windward of it. A great change has come over the scene. Where formerly the pens stood now there is nothing but a pile of old boards over which, and over the ground in the vicinity, lime has been sprinkled plentifully. The shanties, little better than pig pens, in which the proprietors of these establishments live, are of course still standing; the City Inspector's men took especial pains to avoid the destruction of property not constituting the nuisance which had been so frequently complained of. All the boilers, chimneys and fire places where the horrid pottage fed to the swine was cooked are all carried away or demolished, and not a pig is to be seen in the vicinity. Starting at noon Mr. Downing and his men spent the whole afternoon in visiting these places. The end of this warfare against the proprietors of piggeries and offal boiling establishments is not yet. A beginning has been made; the most pestiferous of the nuisances have been abated; but, we trust, the zeal of the City Inspector and his men will not be abated until every pig-pen is demolished, every pig driven away and every cauldron used for offal-boiling sent to the Corporation yards.

New Steamers.—The new steamer *De Soto*, about 1,700 tons burthen, belonging to Livingston, Crocheron & Co., and intended for the route between New Orleans, Havana and New-York, is being rapidly finished at the Morgan Iron Works, and will be completed on the 27th of August. She has a beam engine 65 inches diameter of cylinder and 12 feet stroke. The steamer *Yorktown*, belonging to the Virginia Steamship Company, is about completed, and will go on her trial trip on Wednesday next. She is commanded by Capt. Parrish, formerly of the steamer *Jamestown*. An iron steamer is in progress of construction at Greenpoint, for Captain James L. Day, intended for the trade between New-Orleans and Mobile. She has an engine of 50 inches diameter of cylinder and 10 feet stroke, also building at the Morgan Iron Works. She is of very light draft. J. A. Westervelt is laying the keel of an ocean steamer to ply on the west coast of South America. She is superintended by Capt. Skiddy. Her cylinder will be of 44 inches diameter and 11 feet stroke, made by Quintard & Co.

Commissioners of Health.—At a meeting of the Health Commissioners, at noon yesterday, a complaint was received from the congregation of the German and French Bethel Church, in Forty-fifth-street, calling the attention of the Board to a nuisance on some vacant lots in the neighborhood. It was referred to the City Inspector. Communications were received from the Health Warden of the Twenty-second Ward, setting forth that there was no just cause of complaint against the smoking-house No. 418 Ninth avenue; and from the Health Warden of the Twentieth Ward, stating that the streets in his Ward were in need of repair. This complaint is general with regard to the streets in all the Wards. The Board has the subject under consideration. It will meet again next Monday at the usual hour.

Fires not very Serious.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock on Thursday night, a fire occurred in the show-window of the lace store of Messrs. W. C. Roberts & Co., No. 252 Bowery, in consequence of a gas-light coming in contact with some lace mantillas. The fire was not extinguished until about $2,000 damage had been done—insured.... At 3½ o'clock yesterday morning a trifling fire occurred in a tenement house at the corner of Hudson and Thomas streets, caused by some of the inmates' carelessly setting fire to a straw bed. The fire-bells were not rung.... A trifling fire occurred at 9 P. M. on Thursday night, in the shoemaker's shop of Matthew Kohler, No. 93 Seventh-avenue, occasioned by the accidental upsetting of a camphene lamp. The fire-bells were not rung.... The Third District alarm at 11:35 A. M. yesterday, was caused by a fire in a small frame stable, No. 6 Lispenard-street, owned by a Mr. Woodruff. The stable, worth about $50, was destroyed. A horse valued at $250, owned by A. Clattergood, was suffocated. The fire was caused by a spark from a furnace in the yard falling on to the roof of the stable.

Fire in Downing-street.—The alarm about 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday was caused by a fire breaking out on the first floor of the organ factory of Wm. Davis, in the rear of No. 40 Downing-street. Before the flames were extinguished the first floor was nearly burnt through, and four small organs were destroyed. The loss on stock is said to be about $4 000, and the building, also owned by Mr. Davis, was damaged about $1,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The fire was caused by some children playing with matches.

Killed by a Blast.—An old man, aged eighty years, named Jas. Condon, a native of Ireland, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday, having been seriously injured in Fifty-ninth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, by the blasting of rocks. He had gone there with his son's dinner, who was at work there, and while he and about twenty others were enjoying their noon-day meal, a shower of stones was thrown among them, the largest of which struck this old man upon the leg, injuring him so seriously that he died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Haley and Mr. Sickles.—The Rev. Mr. Haley, of Washington, who bestowed bouquets and consolation upon Mr. Sickles during his trial, is now, we understand, on a visit at the house of Mr. S., in this City. Mr. Haley has a right, in virtue of his profession, to assume that Mr. and Mrs. Sickles are sincere in their recent homage to the spirit of Mercy, and that even their failings lean to virtue's side.

Direct from Cleveland—Arrival.—For the first time, there was, yesterday, a direct arrival at this port from Cleveland, Ohio—that of the steam canal-boat *Ruggles*, with a cargo of flour and wheat, consigned to Messrs. Holcomb, Harvey & Co.

Receipts at the Croton Board.—The rush for the payment of water rates at the office of the Croton Board still continues. Yesterday, $22,000 was received over the counter in small sums.

Commissioners of Police.

The regular weekly meeting was held yesterday afternoon. All the Commissioners, including the two Mayors, were present.

The following communication was received:

Surgeon's Department of the Metropolitan Police, New York, Friday, July 29, 1859.

Thos. B. Stillman, Esq., President of the Board of Police Commissioners,

Sir: Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, a member of your Board, preferred charges against me as a Surgeon of Police for being a member of the Republican Central Committee, and of the Twenty-second Ward Republican Association.

For these offences I was tried on the 22d inst.; but the decision of your Board has not been rendered.

I understand that the proof of my membership of the organizations referred to, is not conclusive. In order to free the Board from any embarrassment in respect to the question of proof, I hereby admit and avow that I am a member of the Republican Association of the Twenty-second Ward.

Entertaining very decided political sentiments, I have deemed it my duty, as a citizen and tax payer, to enrol my name with the Republicans of the Ward in which I reside, that I may have a voice in the selection of suitable candidates to receive my suffrages, not merely for Ward officers, but also for City, County, State and National.

Not designing to enter further upon the merits of the subject presented, than simply to remove all doubt from the minds of the Commissioners,

I subscribe myself, yours truly,

JOHN IVES, M. D., Surgeon of Police.

A motion was made to dismiss Dr. Ives from the Department, which was adopted, as follows:

Affirmative—Mayors Powell and Tiemann, and Commissioners Ulshoeffer and Bailey.

Negative—Commissioners Stillman, Bowen and Stranahan.

William J. Seaman, Sergeant of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, was promoted to a Captaincy, and will probably be detailed to the command of the Fourth Precinct.

The following patrolmen were promoted to the position of Sergeant, and will be detailed by the General Superintendent, to act in the Precincts set against their names: Samuel W. Hastings, Sixteenth Precinct; Jas. M. Flandreau, Twenty-first Precinct; William McConnell, Seventeenth Precinct; and Chas. M. Brackett, Twenty-sixth Precinct.

A resolution was adopted ordering the special policemen to hereafter act under the orders of the General Superintendent.

The letter of Captain Carpenter, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was received and ordered on file. By order of the General Superintendent Carpenter is suspended at his own request, until the conclusion of his trial.

The Board then adjourned to Friday, Sept. 2.

Protection to Strangers.

The following order of the General Superintendent was promulgated yesterday:

Office of the Superintendent of Police,
No. 413 Broome-street, corner of Elm,
New York, July 29, 1859.

Deputy Superintendent Carpenter—*Sir:* I have detailed Sergeant James N. Croft, of the Tenth Precinct, for the purpose of protecting strangers and travelers at the various steamboat and ship landings and railway stations, by seeing that patrolmen in those localities perform their duty with vigilance and energy.

You will accompany Sergeant Croft to those places which are to come under his care and supervision, and make such inquiry and examination, as will enable me to adopt the best possible means for the convenience and security of the traveling community.

The manner in which this very important branch of our service is at present conducted, is, I am sorry to say, by no means creditable, and it is due as well to the public as to the character of this Department that a step, such as I propose, should be taken to remedy the evil.

I shall require Sergeant Croft to report to me daily through you.

Respectfully,
AMOS PILSBURY, Gen'l. Sup't.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Items.—The house of C. A. Van Zandt, Jr., No. 247 Clinton-street, was entered through the scuttle Thursday night last, and robbed of property valued at $175. The family were absent in the country at the time, and the intruders were not interrupted in their operations.... The body of an unknown man was found in the water, at the foot of Little-street, yesterday. The deceased has, apparently, been in the water several months, and had on a blue cloth coat with brass buttons, satinet pants, coarse shoes, leather strap about his waist, and check shirt. He was 5 feet 7 inches high. The body can be seen at the Dead-house.... James Delancy was arrested by Officer Grogan, of the Third Precinct, yesterday, for stealing property from a vessel in the Atlantic Basin, an offence which the accused has committed before. He was held for trial.... Two thieves entered the store of Mr. Evans, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avenues, Thursday afternoon, and stole $32 from the till, and made a successful retreat.... A heartless wag, a few days ago, sent half a hundred men at work in the Navy-yard to the Water Commissioners, where they went under the belief that they had received appointments to permanent situations.... The contractor for the Brooklyn Barracks has given up the job because he cannot come up to his agreement without losing money.... Patrick Quinn, laborer, fell from a load of hay on Liberty-street, yesterday, and fractured his skull. He was taken to the City Hospital for treatment, after receiving temporary treatment at the hands of Dr. John Ball.... The house of I. A. Barker, No. 147 Lafayette avenue, was robbed Thursday night of property valued at $150.

St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church.—This church, on Court street, corner of Congress-street, is undergoing extensive repairs this Summer. A tower, 200 feet high, 27 feet square at the base, is being built of brick, with stone facings in front of the main building, which, besides adding materially to the architectural beauty of the structure, gives additional room in the auditorium, as the space formerly occupied by the pillars and that used as a vestibule will be thrown into the main room. The entrance and vestibule will be in the basement of the tower. Three bells are to be placed in the tower. The whole improvement will cost about $20,000, which amount has been raised through the exertions of the pastor, the Rev. Father Schneller.

Strange Disappearance of a Shipmaster.—Capt. Charles Campbell, master of the brig *Fanny*, lying at Baxter's Wharf, has been missing since Wednesday evening last, under circumstances that excite the most fearful apprehensions for his safety. On the night named he was seen to go upon his vessel by several persons and enter the cabin. There are indications there that he prepared to retire, but did not do so. Some of his friends think that the vessel was boarded in the night by river pirates,—some of whom have a strong enmity against the missing man—and that he was killed and thrown overboard by them. Others believe that he accidentally fell overboard, but this is only possible, as he was a man of very temperate habits. The missing man has a family in Frankfort, Me.

Fire—At 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the camphene distillery of Farran & Fullum, No. 35 Furman-street, near Fulton, caught fire, from the boiling over of a kettle of varnish, and in less than thirty minutes everything of value in the place—mostly resin, turpentine and camphene—was destroyed. The loss of Messrs. F. & F. is estimated at $5,000, upon which amount there is no insurance. This is the second time this company has been burnt out recently, at the same place. A small frame house on Columbia-street, owned by Patrick O'Neil, was set on fire and destroyed. Loss $150. The firemen turned out promptly, and rendered efficient assistance in preventing the fire from communicating to adjoining property.

The New Gas Company.—We are informed by an officer of the Citizens' Gas Light Company, that they have at last purchased a site for the gas works in South Brooklyn. The title to the land has been transferred to the Company, and the construction of the works will be commenced as soon as $100,000 more of the stock is taken up. They are quite confident of commencing operations by September next.

Fenced Up.—The recent heavy rains washed away so much of Fourth-avenue and Wyckoff-street, as to render them impassable for vehicles, and to prevent accidents, a fence has been put across Wyckoff-street, at Fifth avenue, and another fence across Fourth-avenue, near Wyckoff-street. Fifth-avenue was also much damaged by the water running across it from Prospect Hill.

The Accident to Mr. McElwell.—Jackson McElwell, U. S. Naval Engineer, who was reported yesterday to have been seriously injured at the Navy Yard, was only slightly bruised.

GREAT FIRE IN WATER-STREET.

Destruction of Liquors, Tobacco and Teas—Damage between $50,000 and $60,000.

The Seventh District alarm at a few minutes past 4 o'clock, yesterday, was caused by a fire in the premises No. 107 Water-street, and before the fire was extinguished nearly $60,000 damage was done.

It appears that one of the workmen employed by John Murphy, a liquor dealer in the basement, was filling bottles with liquor, and was using a kettle of boiling wax for the corks. By some mismanagement the kettle overflowed, and the flames communicated to some loose straw and other combustible material that was lying around on the floor. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the occupants were quickly driven into the street. The fire soon reached the floor above occupied by the firm of Andre Brothers, importer of foreign liquors and cigars. As the boxes and coverings of the class of goods in this part of the building were very light and inflammable, the three upper floors were soon in a blaze. After about four hours' hard work by the firemen, the flames were finally subdued. The new steam fire engine owned by Manhattan Engine Company No. 8 was at the fire half an hour after the alarm, and at work, and by all disinterested parties it is said the Steam Fire Engine performed the service of half-a-dozen of the ordinary hand engines.

The following is a statement of the losses as near as our reporter could ascertain:

The stock of John Murphy, consisting of liquors, &c., in the basement, was valued at about $2,000, and is covered by insurance.

The Stock of Andre Brothers, mostly in segars and leaf tobacco, part of which was on storage, was valued at about $40,000, and is insured for about $35,000 in the Rutgers, Everett, Merchants', Washington, Equitable, and several other Insurance Companies, but as the owners could not recollect the names of all, and their papers being in the safe in the burning building, it was impossible to gain full particulars. The Messrs. Andre occupied the four floors of the building, and on the second and third floors about one hundred and fifty cases of leaf tobacco belonging to Knoche Brothers, valued at $15,000, was stored, and it is feared nearly the whole is destroyed. This tobacco is partially insured in City companies.

The building, which is of brick, is four stories in height, and valued at about $10,000. It belongs to the estate of J. Phillips Phenix, and is damaged to the extent of about $5,000. Said to be insured.

The stock in the adjoining building, No. 109 Water-street, was considerably damaged by water. The stock of butter, cheese, lard, and a large quantity of sugar in the cellar, is supposed to be damaged about $4,000. The first floor and cellar of this building is occupied by Hawthorn, Morris & Co, produce dealers. The occupants of the upper floors, James N. Gifford, commission merchant, and Albert L. Conklin, wholesale liquor dealer, had their stock of goods slightly injured by water, and fully covered by insurance.

A quantity of hops and cotton, stored in the basement of No. 105 Water-street, is said to have been badly damaged by smoke and water.

The back portion of the building, No. 107 Water-street, was only separated from some buildings in Front-street by a small passage-way, and the quantities of water thrown on to the fire flooded some of the basements of the stores on Front-street. Messrs. G. W. Hillman & Co., No. 108 Front street, tobacco dealers, sustained a damage of about $500 from water. Messrs. Spencer & Porter, wholesale grocers, had a large stock of teas on the third floor of their premises, and it is thought the teas are damaged considerably by smoke, but the loss could not be ascertained.

Fire on Flushing Bay.

A STEAMBOAT BURNED—PROMPT ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY THE ENOCH DEAN.

The usually quiet trips of the little steamer *Enoch Dean* were yesterday morning interrupted by an incident which caused considerable excitement on board, while it afforded the passengers the opportunity for some healthful exercise in the way of putting out their neighbor's fire. As the *Dean* was rounding the headland to enter Flushing Bay, the Captain discovered a steamboat at some distance, which, from the volume of smoke arising from amidships, and her extraordinary movements, satisfied him she was on fire. He immediately ordered all steam to be put on, and in a short time he had come up with the burning vessel, which proved to be the steam tow-boat *Minnie*. She had taken fire near the boiler, and the flames spread so rapidly that the crew were compelled to escape in the small boat. Meantime, the hands on board the *Dean* had got the fire-hose ready, and as they came up along side, a heavy stream of water was thrown upon the burning wreck by means of the powerful pump worked by the donkey engine of the *Dean*. Although the entire upper part of the *Minnie* was in flames, and the wheelhouses were nearly gone, the fire was soon subdued, and the hull of the boat, with her boiler and engine, were saved in a damaged state. The prompt manner in which the Captain of the *Dean* and his obliging officers came to the rescue of the unfortunate steamer, was much praised by those who were witnesses of the scene. She was detained about half an hour.

The New Catholicism—Letter from the Rev. Dr. Osgood.

The Rev. Dr. OSGOOD makes the following positive refutation of the *Evening Post's* story concerning his connection with the New Church scheme. The letter is spicy and sarcastic:

FAIRFIELD, Conn., Thursday, July 28, 1859.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

DEAR SIRS: Of late years I have been somewhat opposed to violent exertions, and am especially so at this time, when the dog-star rages, and it is pleasant to be here in vacation under shady trees and try to catch the calm temper of our thriving corn and potatoes. Yet I confess to being tempted to a vehement emotion, whether of humor or chagrin I will not say, in reading your recent notice of the attempt to inaugurate a new Catholic Church under the auspices of our friends BELLOWS, FROTHINGHAM, myself and others. If you read Dr. BELLOWS' noble discourse you will find that his meaning has been misapprehended, from his using the word Catholic in the philosophic instead of the ritual sense, and that he has said nothing to justify the statement that he favors any new hierarchy or any revival of the old pageantry. He is now in New-Hampshire, and not here to answer for himself. He is too progressive a man to advocate any retrogressive measures, or to forget that these imitations of antiquity are as sure to be decided failures in their result as they are false in their starting principle. His discourse was a powerful plea for a more practical and affectionate administration of rational and spiritual religion, in harmony with the Divine Word as it speaks from the Gospel and the Spirit to the mind and heart of our age. I will not repeat its leading ideas, lest I might spoil good thoughts by a poor rendering of them, and will refer your readers to the discourse itself, which will soon be before the public.

You refer to a rumor that I have prepared a liturgy for the Unitarian denomination, and such other Christians as may choose to unite with them in its use. I am sorry to say that I am not entitled to any such honor, and do not regard myself qualified for so important a task. It is true that nearly all the leading men of our fraternity do desire to have a "Church and Home Book of Devotion" that shall represent God's truth and man's life and duty, in harmony with our convictions as faithfully as the Roman and English and Greek prayer-books represent their creeds and priesthoods. Such a book as we wish, however, should not be the work of one man, and it is, ere long, likely to be forthcoming as the result of wise counsel and experience and combined thought and labor. Among its advocates are such men as Drs. DEWEY, WALKER, HODGE, ELLIS, FARLEY, BELLOWS, and among our younger clergy such free minds as KING, ALGER and many others.

I do not suppose that my views of religion and the Church can be of interest to many of your readers, but if any care to know what I think on the Church question, I refer them to three discourses of mine, published within a year, severally on "The Coming Church," "The Church and Its Children," and "The Broad Altar." The first two of these discourses being given at the Meadville Theological School, and the Taunton Sunday School Convention, being printed in a serial which names CHAPIN, MILBURN and BEECHER among its contributors, and the exemplars of its principles of Catholicity.

In conclusion let me say that I shall be very glad to see a new Catholic Church of the true stamp arise, and I cannot but regard the *Evening Post* with its brave humanity, pure ethics and general reverence for things divine, as one of its most hopeful organs. Forgiving you your romantic paragraph, and knowing something of an editor's trouble for material, with true respect, yours sincerely, SAML. OSGOOD.

A Word from the Alchymist.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW YORK CITY, Friday, July 29th, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I noticed an article in your paper of Tuesday last, headed "Necromancer Nabbed—A Country Dentist Swindled." I purpose to give you and the public a true statement of this grossly misrepresented affair. This self-styled country dentist, who passed under the assumed cognomen of J. F. Harrison while in this city, is none other than a Mr. J. F. Stratton, from Jeffersonville, Indiana. His object, and sole object here, was to obtain counterfeit coins. The first time I ever saw this Stratton, *alias* J. F. Harrison, was on Saturday last, at my residence, when he called upon me to purchase some of the metal. I showed him a bar of the pseudo gold, and told him that that was the article I sold and made, and that he could have any amount of it for $18 per pound, either in bar or plate. With eyes glistening with delight he exclaimed that the metal was just the thing, but that he wanted $50 worth made into coins of $2 50 and $3 pieces. I called my young man and told him that here was a man who wanted to be humbugged very much, and was either a fool or took me to be one. Then giving my man the wink in the presence of this wandering gold-seeker, and asked him if he could get any of the desired coins made from my metal. He said, "Yes, any amount of it." Stratton then wanted to see some of the coins, when I presented to his wondering optics a genuine gold dollar. He was overjoyed and delighted, and immediately ordered $50 worth, for which he paid me down the money, and proposed sending a check in one week for $1,000 worth. He then repaired to his room at Lovejoy's Hotel to await the arrival of the counterfeit coins. But alas! they did not come. After repeated calls at my house, at which time I was out, he became chagrined, and meeting me on Monday in the street, at 11 o'clock A. M., he demanded his $50. I told him that I should do no such thing; that he deserved to lose it for attempting to draw me into counterfeiting. Officer Farley then came up and said I must go with him. I asked him if he had a warrant for my arrest; he said no, but I must go with him, at the same time divesting me of my purse, watch, keys, pencil, &c.; in my absence searched my office, taking things irrelevant to the object, and finding nothing whereby I could be detained. In less than four hours I was bailed out by a gentleman who is a neighbor and a friend, and who bears the reputation of an honest man and an esteemed and worthy citizen. Giving the above a place in your columns you will oblige

Yours, respectfully, SAMUEL HANKINSON,
No. 75 West Thirteenth-street.

Base Ball.

MOUNT VERNON VS. BROOKLYN.

This game was played on Thursday, upon the grounds of the Osceola Club, Fifth avenue and Dean-street, Brooklyn. The following is the score:

BROOKLYN.	H. L.	Runs.	MOUNT VERNON.	H. L.	Runs.
Penson, c. f.	4	2	A. Dayton, p.	1	2
Morrison, p.	3	1	O'Neil, c.	4	1
Hall, 1 b.	4	2	Campbell, l. f.	2	3
Beers, s. s.	3	2	Boyd, s. s.	2	2
Levy, 3 b.	1	5	Ashwell, r. f.	6	0
Conklin, l. f.	2	3	G. Dayton, 2 b.	2	3
Arnold, 2 b.	4	1	J. Dayton, 1 b.	4	1
Parks, c.	2	3	Ebbitts, 3 b.	5	0
Barnes, r. f.	4	1	Tyseil, c. f.	2	3
Total	27	20	Total	27	15

SCORER FOR MOUNT VERNON—G. Holt.
SCORER FOR BROOKLYN—W. Watkins.
UMPIRE—Elmendorff of the Osceola Club.

HAMILTON, OF JERSEY CITY, VS. HAMILTON, OF BROOKLYN.

The second nines of the above clubs played a Long Dock, Jersey City, on the 25th inst., with the following result:

HAMILTON, OF JERSEY CITY.	H. L.	Runs.	HAMILTON, OF BROOKLYN.	H. L.	Runs.
Doremus, 1 b	1	7	Alberts, 3 b.	4	2
Billyer, c. f.	5	3	Hunter, l. f.	3	3
Brown, c.	4	3	Johnston, 1 b.	3	2
Shafee, 2 b.	2	5	Whitmore, r. f.	6	0
Combs, r. f.	3	4	Knight, 2 b.	3	3
Christie, p.	1	6	Halsey, p.	1	4
Seeley, 3 b.	3	4	Coles, s. s.	2	3
Stillman, s. s.	3	4	Porter, c. f.	4	1
McCoy, l. f.	5	1	Elmendorf, c.	1	4
Total	27	37	Total	27	22

The New-York Times and the Mexican Treaty.

From the Constitution, July 28.

TOPICS OF THE DAY—A NUISANCE WHICH OUGHT TO BE ABATED.

An Opposition journal, published in New-York, conspicuous for its petulance and its spite towards the Administration, gives what it alleges to be "the draught of a treaty sent hither by the Hon. ROBERT McLANE." It is introduced to the readers of that journal in a *leader*, beginning thus:

"THE NEW MEXICAN TREATY.—From a Washington Correspondent, who possesses the happy faculty of being able to penetrate the fogs in which *the devotees of wax and red tape* envelope themselves, we receive a synopsis of Mr. McLANE'S new convention with the Liberal Government of Mexico."

The NEW-YORK TIMES, in having made this announcement, has to choose between the charge of committing a mere piece of common penny-paper gasconade, or the imputation of keeping at Washington, *under pay*, some actual employe of the Government, or some letter-writer to whom such employe, in violation of his sworn duty, discloses the private business of the Department.

It is entirely immaterial whether the information alleged to have been communicated to the NEW YORK TIMES is in this instance true or false, or whether it is, like much of the Washington correspondence,

"*A little truth, but dash'd and brew'd with lies;*"

the fact remains that a leading Opposition newspaper has the audacity to speak of the Secretary of State and his Assistant as "devotees of wax and red tape," and to boast of possessing a correspondent who can overreach them. This candid disclosure of the TIMES will perhaps contribute to *stop* "the leaks." The Democracy of this city are quite aware that there are some who, while enjoying the favor of the Administration, repay them by contributing directly or indirectly to the columns of Opposition newspapers. In the opinion of very many gentlemen of different departments, the time has now arrived when this nuisance ought to be abated.

[Advertisement.]

The lustre of the diamond is not to be compared to the productions that emanate from a gifted and well balanced mind. Alas! how deplorable is it when such endowments become vitiated by malpractices and the utter prostration of the physical powers. Constitutions thus impaired come within the scope of Dr. H. A. BARROW'S experience. He may be consulted as usual at his residence No. 194 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2 and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

Beware of the ambiguous and mystifying phrases of quacks. Dr. ANDREL, confidential adviser, returned from Europe thoroughly acquainted with the latest improvements in treating disease. Dr. A. is a regularly educated physician, whose testimonials can be seen. No interview necessary, unless desired. Address, inclosing consultation fee, $5, No. 440 Broome street, one door of Broadway, west.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN,
Especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession and the Family*. For sale by all prominent druggists. A. M. BININGER & Co.,
No. 338 Broadway, New-York, Sole Importers.

[Advertisement.]

HOW SIMPLE, YET HOW STRONG FOR GOOD.—Rheumatism—For three years a gentleman suffered from inflammatory rheumatism. Over a period of two years he was in bed, and could not sit up at all, "except at the expense of the severest suffering." In all this time he could not write; his fingers, in fact, were so compressed that the nails were embedded in the palms of his hands. He was under the treatment of eminent physicians but their remedies were no remedies for him. He never expected to enjoy life again. At this time his attention was directed to Brandreth's pills. He sent for the agent, talked with him, and determined to try them. He used four pills night and morning. After three or four days, he experienced relief, and in ten days he was able to hold a pen and write. In twenty days he began to hobble about. In thirty-five days he was placed upon horseback, and in three months he was restored to health, the miserable disease being completely eradicated. Of this, and thousands of other cases, equally remarkable, proof and reference is always given when required.

Sold at 25 cents, with pamphlet and directions, at principal office, No. 294 Canal-street, (Brandreth House,) and to be had of all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A SEWING MACHINE, better adapted to the wants of families than any other which has ever been offered to the public, is now sold for $30. Persons desirous of satisfying themselves that this statement is true, may do so by calling at my sales rooms, No. 504 Broadway, and examining the newly-invented WILLCOX & GIBBS MACHINE. JAMES WILLCOX.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Disorders that eat into the flesh or inflame the skin are extinguished forever by the Ointment, and affections of the stomach, liver and excretory organs by the Pills. These are rules without exceptions.

[Advertisement.]

THE AGE OF MIRACLES.—WYMAN, the Wizard, takes one of his audience and makes him disappear before the eyes of all! He does it, among a host of other marvelous things, this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 29.

15,000	United St 5s,'74	101⅜	350	N. Y. Central R ...	73⅝
1,000	Ohio St. 6s '75	102⅜	200	do.... b60 aft 3	73¾
1,000	Tennessee 6s,'90	87½	100	do.......... s30	73⅝
7,000	do............	87	400	do.......... b60	73¾
12,000	do............	86¾	255	do............	73⅝
2,000	Virginia 6s......	94	50	do.......... b60	73⅞
10,000	do........ s60	93⅝	50	do.......... b30	73⅞
2,000	Missouri State 6s	83⅛	100	do.......... b10	73⅞
12,000	do............	83	150	do............	73⅞
5,000	do........ s10	82⅞	100	do.......... s10	73⅞
2,000	do............	82⅞	100	do.......... s30	73⅞
15,000	do........ s15	82¾	50	do.......... s60	73¾
1,500	Cal. State 7s bds..	80⅞	300	do.......... b60	74
4,000	N. Y. Cen. R 6s..	89⅜	500	do............	74
1,500	do............	90	340	Erie Railroad......	7
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st m	104⅛	20	Harlem R. Pref....	35¼
500	M C. R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M S. Fund. Con. Bs.	89½	60	do............	35⅛
			600	do............	35
1,000	do............	89¼	300	do.......... s60	34¾
1,000	do............	89	200	do.......... b60	35
1,000	Gosh Branch bs	62	100	do.......... b30	35
10,000	M. So. s Fund bs.	58	100	do.......... s30	35
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	84½	100	Reading Railroad..	44⅛
5,000	do............	84¾	400	do.......... b10	44⅝
7,000	do............	85	100	do.......... s15	44⅛
4,000	do............	84¼	150	Mich. Cen. R.... s45	41¼
4,000	Ill Free'd B's....	93	100	do.......... b60	41⅞
12,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	92	150	M. S &N.I. G. st. s30	21
6	Bk. of N. America	106	50	do............	21¼
40	Tradesmens' Bank	105	200	do............	21⅛
10	National Bank....	101¼	100	do.......... s10	21¼
37	Park Bank........	105	253	Pan. R.R..........	116
20	Cum. Coal Pref....	14½	340	Cleve & Tol. R.R..	23¼
100	do.......... s60	14	300	Chic & R. I. R. s10	61
100	do.......... s60	13½	50	do....... bnwk	61
100	do.......... b60	14	350	do.......... b60	61¼
300	do.......... s60	13	100	do............	61⅛
100	do.......... s60	13¼	200	La Crosse & Mil R.	⅜
50	do............	13½	100	Penn Coal Co... s60	84⅛
50	Pacific M. S. Co...	70⅞	10	Del.&Hud.Canal Co	89¾
183	do............	71			

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 5s, '74....	101½	350	M. So. & N.I. g s. s10	21⅜
4,000	Missouri State 6s	83	100	do............	21⅞
2,000	Virginia 6s.......	94	100	do.......... s30	21⅝
1,000	Erie R 1st M. B.	81	50	do.......... s60	21½
400	N. Y. Cen. R.... b10	74⅛	50	Panama R..... b10	116
260	do...... s3 p&c	74⅛	130	do............	116
29	Hudson River R....	32¾	50	Ill. Cen. R.... s60..	64
50	Harlem R. Pfd.....	35⅛	100	do............	64½
400	do............	35	100	do.......... s10	64⅛
100	do.......... b60	35⅛	50	Gal. & Chicago.. s30	63½
200	do.......... b30	35¼	100	do.......... b10	63¾
200	Reading R...... b60	44¾	100	Clev. & Tol, R... s30	23½

FRIDAY, July 29—P. M.

There was more business in Stocks to-day than for the day or two previous. At the early Board the sellers were rather pressing on several descriptions, and lower prices by 1 ₱ cent. were accepted for Tennessees, ¼ less for Missouris, ⅛@¼ less for New-York Central shares and 1½ less for Cumberland Coal. In the latter there was more than the usual movement, the lowest and principal offers to sell being on seller's option 60 days. The sudden decline brought forward one or two strong buyers, and at the close the price recovered ½@1 ₱ cent. Some of the leading railway bonds were in better demand on the London advices, and ¾ ₱ cent. advance was paid on Illinois Centrals. The shares, however, fail to respond to the advance on the other side. In the afternoon the general market was steadier, and New-York Central, which sold to the extent of 3,000 shares in the morning at 73⅞@74, brought 74⅛, and finally closed 74, about the same as yesterday. Missouris recovered to 83 ₱ cent. cash., and there was some demand for United States fives of 1874 at 101½ ₱ cent. Reading, Harlem preferred, Pacific Mail, and Panama, were all rather firm, the Mail shares at an improvement of ½@1 ₱ cent. on yesterday's rates. The Western Road shares were comparatively steady through both sessions of the Board, and at the close a partial advance was paid on Galena, Michigan guaranteed, and Toledo. But little done in Rock Island, as sellers seem indisposed to accept the quotation, which is stiffer, at 61¼@61½ ₱ cent. Hudson River is firmer than yesterday, 32⅞@33 ₱ cent., and the Shares and Bonds of the Erie Company (as they have been for some days past,) held rather firmer under a quiet impression, which is gaining ground among the old friends of the line, that something effectual will be done to oust the present executive of the Company at the October election, *if not sooner*. It is intimated to us, to-day, from a well advised source, that a majority of the present Directors are heartily tired of the misrule of Mr. MORAN, and the demoralization to the credit and business of the line which his ill-advised and blindly obstinate course, for nearly two years, has brought upon this great property. And we understand that these gentlemen—in view of the early Fall business which promises to be a remunerative one, but which, to be properly inaugurated, must be taken hold of earnestly, and under whatever change of policy is to be made, *before* the annual meeting of the stockholders can ensue, and, if possible, before the opening of the Fall business,—have determined to take the control into their own hands. That they have deferred too long to the rule of Mr. MORAN—which by common consent has proved a dead failure, practically and financially—they now feel well satisfied, as they should have done, and acted upon the conviction, long ago. And without seeking or meaning to court their own reëlection in October, we hear that they mean to insist upon a series of reforms—beginning, perhaps, with the $25,000 salary of the President—and of other practical measures, with the purpose, first to infuse, at least and at once, some show of life to the prostrate credit and dishonored obligations of the Company—including even the first mortgage of $3,000,000—and then to place the executive management of the property itself in a position and under a control to command the portion of the business of the country which should of right belong to it. And the suggestion is certainly not an untimely one, since it involves little or no difference of opinion among the old friends and creditors of the line, outside the Board, that if a new policy can possibly be initiated, in anticipation of the Fall business, *the sooner the better*. The delay until after the election would, of course, be in the highest degree injurious, and we are pleased to hear that a majority of the present Directors begin at length to feel it to be so, since it would involve continued demoralization and confusion on the line through full six or eight weeks of the most active season of the year. We may as well add that the utmost confidence is not yet felt in the *back-bone* of these gentlemen, after having been so long passive under domineering misrule and lamentable discredit, but we hear to-day that *their pluck*, as well as sense of duty long neglected, *is actually rising*.

In the Money Market, to-day, we hear of no alteration in the rates of Discount on first-class bills falling within 4 months' date. The general terms are 7 ₱ cent., with exceptions at 6@6½ ₱ cent. for August and September acceptances. Long paper is almost invariably declined at Bank, and transactions outside are at 7½@8 ₱ cent. up to and including January. There was a good demand for Money, at call, from some of the Stock Brokers, to-day, on general collateral, such as dealt in at the Stock Exchange, at 6 ₱ cent. Loans on State and Federal securities are still running 5@5½ ₱ cent.

The sales of Foreign Exchange for Saturday's steamers are at 110¼@110⅜ on London, 60 days' sight, and 110⅝@110¾ short sight; and on Paris f 5 13¾ at 60 days, and f.5.11¼ at short sight. The Brokers complain of an irregular and dull market, most of the business being either in the way of settling credits through the Bankers or in the purchase of short sight bills drawn against Bullion, and at very close profits. The engagements this afternoon of Specie, including some parcels of Silver, range $1,500,000 to $1,700,000. The *Tennessee*, from New-Orleans brings in $340,000. The *Great Britain* for Liverpool, yesterday afternoon, took out $300,000.

The Bank of the Republic has made and declared the usual half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on or after the 8th of August.

A new Life Insurance Office has been organized in this City, under the General Law of New-York, on the principle of dividing the entire profits among the policy holders every five years first deducting 7 ₱ cent. interest on the paid up capital of $100,000. The style of the Company is the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. The New-York corporators are taken from our best merchants, active and retired, while the list embraces a number of first-class names in Boston and Philadelphia. The Hon. WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, late of Princeton, N. J., is made President. See advertisement.

The *Journal of Commerce* states that a new Bank, in this City, with a capital of $500,000, to be called the "Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank," is in course of organization. The corporators are Wm. H. Appleton, E. V. Haughwout, Chas. A. Baudoine, John S. Mitchell, Paran Stevens, Abraham Ives, Nathaniel Wheeler, John Anderson, Geo. H. Contoit, Wardrop J. Hall, Victor H. Depierris and Allan Hay. The intention is to go into operation about the 1st of October, in Broadway, near Spring-street.

The Washington organ of the Government again repeats of the Audited Accounts of the Post-office Contractors, they are for services under contracts made in pursuance of law; they are audited accordingly by the Auditor for the Post-office Department, who certifies the amounts due, *according to law*, to the Postmaster-General, and the statements which are thereupon issued are clearly and undoubtedly *evidences of debt*.

An address by Judge ARTHUR MCARTHUR, of Wisconsin, delivered before the people of Madison, the capital of the State, on the 4th inst., contains the following just and forcible remarks on the duty of the State and its people to Foreign creditors. This eloquent and rightly directed argument is the more timely as, at present, nearly the entire Municipal and Farm Mortgage Debt, as the Railway Mortgages of the State, are in default, and few or no active steps being taken to remove the difficulty. It appears from the confession of this prominent citizen of Wisconsin that no system of railway work in the country has been so entirely built on means borrowed out of the State, as the roads which connect the Lake ports of Wisconsin with the Mississippi River. Judge McA. says:

"This gigantic progress has been brought about by our railroads almost exclusively, and in building them probably *quite thirty or forty millions of dollars had been borrowed and used in their construction.* I have been informed by persons familiar with our railroad statistics, *that not more than two hundred thousand dollars in cash have been paid by our citizens towards the cost of our railroads*, so that almost the total outlay for their construction has been borrowed out of the State and paid in hard cash by foreign capitalists, who have derived no benefit from their investment, and whose unpaid coupons and forfeited bonds are melancholy proofs of their valuelessness. There is a fact connected with this subject, of the utmost importance to the credit and honor of Wisconsin. Experience has proved that the roads are less productive than was anticipated, and the companies have failed to protect their mortgages and have exposed the municipalities, who guaranteed their bonds to the demands of the holders.

When the roads were built the money was not in the State, it must come from abroad and be obtained upon such securities as we could give. Under these circumstances the farm mortgages were executed. Their validity is now called in question; and the legal points which they involve will be adjudicated by the authoritative tribunals of the State. But it may be properly hoped, that after the diffusion of so much prosperity produced by the investments which they were intended to secure and in view of the stupendous benefits which they have been the means of showering upon us, the principles of jurisprudence will harmonize with the dictates of justice, protecting the interests of the parties according to the just provisions of their undertaking. These are private contracts, but the case is widely different with the town and city securities given to assist the companies. These are public securities which derive a sacred inviolability from the public faith and honor. With these there is but one course compatible with moral sense or justice, and that is, at any sacrifice, to make provision for the payment of the interest until the principal can be liquidated. No person, or, at least very few, have dared to hint at the other alternative, which is repudiation. *I do not believe the people of Wisconsin are prepared for this flagitious crime.* But there are two methods of repudiating our just public debts, and both of them entail an equal inheritance of shame; one is by openly refusing to pay, and the other is by doing nothing to pay. A State can never settle its debts by repudiation. *Its obligations will live a perpetual disgrace, depriving us of all respect in the world and exiling us from consociation or credit with our neighbors.* If we are told that the people of the towns and cities who have voluntarily voted their public credit will not and cannot bear the necessary taxation, let them be assured that if they fall into the putrid gulf of repudiation, they will have more grievous burdens to bear than high taxes. The scorn of mankind and the moral sense of the world will sink us into universal infamy.

The benefits derived from the loans exceed even in material wealth a thousand fold the amount that would be sufficient to save our credit and our character, and but a tithe of what we have already realized would amply enable us to pay the interest as it falls due. It is easy to lose our reputation, and extremely difficult to regain it. A little self-sacrifice and self-denial at the proper time, will preserve us from degradation. No one ever lost a character but he regretted in the bitterness of despair that he had not resorted to the means of retaining it. So with States. It is needless to say that only those municipalities will be blighted who have proved recreant. The world regards a State or community in the concrete, and no pause is made to discriminate the members from the whole.

When a public crime is committed, in public judgment *the condemnation extends to the entire body. The public faith is in the keeping of the whole community. The character of the State is its noblest treasure, and no man with self-respect will desire to come here unless that character is good.*

Whenever the brand of dereliction from good faith has stigmatized a State, that State has always been outlawed as a traitress to her sister communities and shunned in their common intercourse long after the original cause of condemnation had been fully expiated. Mississippi earned not only the scorn of all honest men, but the indignation of every honorable State in the Union. The mere suspicion that attached to Pennsylvania will not be forgotten until we cease to blush. On the other hand, a faithful observance of foreign and domestic pledges, has ever upheld the credit of nations abroad and silenced anarchy at home."

The following additional items accompany the summary of the Quarterly Returns to the Banking Department, published yesterday in the Albany papers:

There are 302 Banks in operation, as follows:

	In New-York City.	Elsewhere.
Chartered Banks	5	25
Banking Associations	49	188
Individual Banks	—	35
Total	54	248
		54
Total number of Banks in the State		302

All the Banks, except one, reported in season to have their statement included in the above summary—although some of them were dilatory.

The Bank of Whitehall, whose charter has expired, has reorganized, and now reports for the first time as a Banking Association.

The Eagle Bank of Rochester, and Manufacturers' Bank of Rochester, (under a law of the last Legislature,) have consolidated, and report under the name of "The Traders' Bank of Rochester."

The Niagara River Bank (under a legislative act) has changed its name to "The Lockport City Bank," and its location to Lockport.

The Medina Bank has changed from an Individual Bank to an Association.

Two new Individual Banks—J. N. HUNGERFORD'S Bank, Corning, and R. W. GODDARD & Co.'s Bank, Canton—each with $30,000 capital, report for the first time.

As between the New-York City and the country Banks, some of the leading items of the present report are distributed as follows:

	N. Y. City Banks.	Country Banks.
Capital	$68,645,014	$41,960,762
Circulation	7,982,400	18,777,515
Profits	8,059,881	5,464,537
Deposits	72,034,026	27,563,746
Discounts	118,544,914	6[illegible],482,535
Specie	20,682,370	1,525,912

The redeeming agencies of those Banks which are required by law to appoint a redeeming agent in New-York, Albany or Troy, are located as follows:

In New-York..........102 | In Troy.......... 16
In Albany.......... 9[illegible]1

We believe, however, that most of the country banks whose agencies are not in the City of New-York, have special arrangements for the redemption of their notes in that City.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port.	$3,368,316	$2,979,675	$4,210,018
Thrown on Market..	4,389,842	3,011,597	4,255,958
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port.	$63,914,828	$30,169,358	$71,781,984
Thrown on Market.	60,287,270	35,920,581	71,298,392

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value
Man. of Wool..	3,870	$1,555,563	658	$176,644	586	$189,266
Man of Cotton.	2,132	560,915	132	23,750	144	30,153
Man. of Silk..	1,509	1,354,314	39	15,845	66	37,636
Man. of Flax..	1,074	365,393	141	25,870	73	16,143
Miscellaneous.	576	127,849	33	3,935	117	18,924
Total......	8,091	$3,964,034	1003	$245,994	976	[illegible]
		245,994				3,964,034

Total Entered.....$4,210,028 Total Marketed.$4,255,958

Real Estate....FRIDAY, July 29.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—House and lot on the north side of Fifty-third-street, 140 feet west of First-avenue; 20x100 feet 5 inches. SAML. F. COWDREY. $1,900.

One lot on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue. SILAS OLMSTED. $1,800.

MESSRS. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold 2 lots on the north side of Thirty-eighth-street, 60 feet west of Sixth-avenue, each 20x98 feet 9 inches, at $4,500 per lot, ($9,000.)

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand; market firmer. Sales 1,600 bbls., at $4 for good extra State, from Spring wheat; $5@$5 25 for fair to good extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $5 50@$5 75@$6 for double extras. WHEAT firmer, but quiet; standard Spring advanced 2c.@4c.; sales 6,000 bushels, at 65c.@67c.; 5,000 bushels mixed red prime new white Kentucky, partly bagged, at $1 33@$1 35. CORN quiet, and lower; sales 3,000 bushels warm Illinois, at 67c.; 3,000 bushels No. 1 do. at 70c., closing dull, with no buyers above 68c. OATS, BARLEY, and RYE quiet. Sales 100 bbls. WHISKY at 24½c. *Lake Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—500 bbls. Flour, 7,400 bushels Wheat, 3,700 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Friday, July 29—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady; demand moderate for the river trade. WHEAT—The only sale reported is 4,000 bush. White Michigan on private terms; sales were made of the same quality yesterday at $1 15. CORN dull and heavy; sales Western mixed, in lots, at 79c. OATS heavy; sellers press the market; sales 8,000 bushels Canada East at 40c., weight, and 41c. for State, weight. WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls. at 26c., ₱ gallon.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 29.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged in price. WHEAT in limited demand; sales 6,000 bushels, including 3,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at 65c. CORN quiet. FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—14,900 bushels Wheat, 4,100 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,300 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 29.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 500 bales at 11½c. for Middling. Sales of the week 13,500 bales. Receipts of the week 800 bales against 2,700 in the same time last year. Exports of the week 7,500 bales. Total exports to date, 1,600,000 bales. Increased receipts at this port 100,000 bales; ditto at all the ports 600,000 bales. COFFEE—Prime quoted at 11¼@11¾c. Sales of the week 5,500 bales.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, July 28.

The sales of COTTON for the week are 1,000 bales; there were more buyers than sellers at the close. Receipts of the week, 2,500 bales. The extreme range of prices is 9½c.@13c. Stock 12,500 bales. RICE dull and ¼c. lower. EXCHANGE on London ⅜ ₱ cent. premium. FREIGHTS to Liverpool 5 16d.

SAVANNAH, Friday, July 28.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 290 bales, the market closing ⅛c. higher than last week. Receipts of the week, 3,200 bales. Stock, 18,000 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 28.

FLOUR dull, and selling at $5@$5 50. WHEAT dull. CORN also dull; yellow, 89c. OATS drooping. WHISKY dull, at 28c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 29.

COTTON firm; sales to-day 1,000 bales; Middling, 12c. FLOUR very dull, at $4 50. CORN steady; mixed, $1 15@$1 20. MESS PORK, $15 25.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

"THE GOOD FIGHT,"

An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,

CHARLES READE,

Will be reproduced from early London sheets, and will be continued through the volume. Back Numbers can be supplied.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Is compiled from a variety of sources, many of them inaccessible to the American reader.

Price $3 a year; Two Copies to one address $5; Five Copies to one address, $11 25; Ten Copies to one address, $20.

THE WEEKLY TIMES,

Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features, among which will be found

READE'S SPLENDID STORY,

And other choice reading. It will also continue to furnish its valuable information for the

FARMER AND GARDENER,

A Department which has become highly popular.

Price, $2 a year; Three Copies to one address, $5; Five Copies to one address, $8; Ten Copies to one address $12; Twenty Copies to one address for $20. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS OF ALL OUR ISSUES—Cash invariably in advance. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

All letters to be addressed to the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

☞ The TIMES BUILDING is situated opposite the City Hall, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

Lillie's Patent
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
are considered by competent judges, to be
THE ONLY RELIABLE SAFES IN MARKET.
Against the *most skillful* BURGLAR it is
A SURE PROTECTION,
being fitted with a POWDER-PROOF COMBINATION LOCK of
LILLIE'S OWN MANUFACTURE,
and the great fire at Oshkosh proved them to be the
MOST RELIABLE FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
For sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Alexander McKenzie begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has moved his Plumbing establishment from No. 341 4th-st., where he has been extensively engaged in all that appertains to the science and practice of plumbing, to the new building corner 4th and Mercer sts., where he has associated with him in business Mr. CHARLES H. O'HARA, whose reputation as a Plumber stands high with the trade.

Owners of country and city residences, where water can be obtained, by natural or artificial means, and want it properly applied, would do well to call upon the subscriber.

Sole proprietors and manufacturers of JANNISON'S PATENT DIAPHRAGM FILTER, the best and cheapest in the market. McKENZIE & O'HARA,
No. 326 4th st.,
And No. 417 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon Scarf, and all other fashionable styles of Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Cross-plait, French and English Printed Shirts, Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, &c.

Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

Prince Imperial Champagne.
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., Epernay, France.
A Wine of rare quality at a moderate price. Sold at the principal hotels, and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st., N. Y.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Kerosene Oils.
A full supply of this favorite Oil can now be had. Free from all impurities, and color light lemon.
AUSTENS, Agent, No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dress-makers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at 6 Astor House.

One Dollar Only is Now Charged for a course of lessons on our Sewing Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machines which have ever been used.

Singer's Machines are now used in all the principal manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.

The New Family Machines, at $50 and $75, have become a necessity wherever they have become known.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.
More than one hundred different modifications, adapted to every branch of business where an *accurate and durable scale* is required. These scales are in use in nearly every country throughout the civilized world, and are *the only* COMPOUND BALANCES *that have merited and received the confidence and patronage of the business public*.

Call and examine or send for an ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.

Murray Hill Lots for Sale.—The subscriber will sell 19 lots on the west side of 4th-av., embracing the southwest and northwest corners of 36th st. and the southwest corner of 37th st.; 5 lots together adjoining the row of brown-stone dwellings extending to Madison-av.; and 14 lots together, being the balance of the highly improved block on which the elegant residences of the Messrs. Phelps, Dodge and others are situated. The parks in front of these lots—long since laid out by the City—are now being completed. An examination of this property will prove that there is no location in the City which presents greater advantages for first-class dwellings and churches. The terms will be made to suit purchasers. Apply to B. M. WHITLOCK, or J. F. CLARK, No. 13 Beekman st.

Holmes' New Photograph Gallery, No. 691 Broadway.—Ambrotypes and Photographs taken superior to any, at the old establishment. The new quarters are only up one flight of stairs, and are unsurpassed by those of greater pretensions and higher prices. 25 cents gets your likeness in bon ton style.

Phrenological Examinations at Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, will teach young men in what pursuit they will be most successful and happy, and parents how to train their children to health, virtue and usefulness.

Gents' Furnishing Goods—Closing-out Sale.—Summer Undergarments, Ties, Collars, Fine Shirts, Hosiery, &c., at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th av. and 28th st. Pure and genuine drugs, medicines and perfumery. Personal attention on the part of the proprietor.

Silk and Satin Stocks.
The finest assortment to be found in the City at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

The Eureka Shuttle Sewing Machines.—Price $50.—Office No. 489 Broadway.
Local Agents wanted in every city.
Address D. J. LEVY, General Superintendent.

MARRIED.

BONDEN—PETRIE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 28, by the Rev. Dr. Pise, JOHN E. BONDEN to JEAN B., youngest daughter of the late W. W. Petrie, formerly merchant of New York.

HILL—GRISWOLD.—At Port Chester, on Wednesday, July 20, at the residence of the bride's brother, by the Rev. Mr. Yarrington, Mr. WALTER S. HILL to Miss JOSEPHINE M. GRISWOLD, all of this City.

DIED.

LYON.—In this City, on Friday evening, July 29, MARY ADA, daughter of Theo. E. and Mary J. Lyon, aged 7 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from their residence, No. 46 East 26th st., without further invitation.

BARNEY.—In this City, on Friday, July 29, MARY ELIZA, the only daughter of Lawrence and Catharine Harney, aged 2 years 7 months and 19 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 71st st., west of 3d av., on Sunday, at 12 o'clock.

GARDNER.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 29, MARY L., infant daughter of Henry P. and Mary L. Gardner.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock, this day, (Saturday,) at No. 130 Berry st.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Friday, July 29, suddenly, of cholera infantum, WILLIAM ALVORD, son of Hamilton W. and Emma Robinson, aged 3 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 22 Lamartine-place, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GREGORY.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 29, after a lingering illness, SARAH GREGORY, eldest daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Gregory, aged 25 years, 9 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 114 Cannon st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, July 31. Funeral service at the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton-st., at 3 o'clock.

She has passed away in the beauty and glory of youth to the arms of a merciful Saviour, in whose love she trusted with calm serenity to the last. Young and beautiful, when the world attracted with syren charms, she turned from its fascinations, with a pure heart and holy aspirations, and looking hopefully upward, went a bright spirit to the presence of her God. She has gone from her earthly home, but her blessed memory will ever shine like the noonday sun in the bereaved hearts of those who deeply loved and mourn her loss. The tender, devoted, and gentle child, the fond and affectionate sister—never can her dear place be filled in the desolate home which is now o'ershadowed by her death.

She's passed earth's strife, from death's swift-fading night,
To shine an angel in the realm of light.

SHERWOOD.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 29, at his residence, No. 191 Varick-st., Mr. WILLIAM SHERWOOD, aged 59 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in the *Herald* of to-morrow. (Sunday.)

VAN BEUREN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 28, ANN VAN BEUREN, relict of Coertland, aged 94 years and 7 months.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her son, E. K. Van Beuren, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday afternoon, July 30, at 2 o'clock, from his residence, Park-av. and Skillman-st., East Brooklyn.

JONES.—At his residence, in Peekskill, N. Y., on Thursday, July 28, DANIEL R. JONES, son of the late John S. Jones, in the 39th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Hudson River Railroad train leaves Chambers-st. at 11 A. M.

MARSH.—In Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Wednesday, July 27, suddenly, GEORGE FRANCIS MARSH, of New-York City, in the 28th year of his age.

PARMLY.—In Paris, on Monday, July 8, after a long illness, Dr. L. S. PARMLY, late of New-Orleans. His remains will be brought home for interment.

FARQUAR'S CALIFORNIA WINE OR BRANDY.
Medicated with Peruvian bark, juniper, rhubarb, and other remedials. It is conscientiously recommended, being unadulterated juice of the grape,
FOR NERVOUS, WEAK, DYSPEPTIC INVALIDS, for disorders of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, urinary, organs, &c.
WEAK, DELICATE, YOUNG OR OLD FEMALES, are strengthened and invigorated by it.
Quart bottles, $1; six in a box, $5. Sold at No. 6 Astor House, No. 862 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery; Hayes, Brooklyn, Depot No. 6 Varick-st.

TURKISH LATAKIA TOBACCO,
FOR
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Manufactured expressly for the London Clubs—a superior article for smoking. A fresh importation just received and FOR SALE TO THE TRADE,
By TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

BEAUTY WITHOUT PAINT.
Dr. F. W. BOSWELL'S beautifier will positively remove Tan, Pimples, Freckles, and imparts a permanent Bloom to the complexion. Price 50 cents per box; by mail 56 cents. All orders by mail should be directed to the Principal Office, No. 5 Beekman-st. For sale by P. L. TADMAN & CO., No. 81 Bleecker-st., 4 doors west of Broadway.

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.
This composition consists of strong glutinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with the beautiful and imperishable mineral, Mica. It is elastic and flexible, and practically imperishable, and is the best, cheapest and most ornamental roofing in use.
LEAKY ROOFS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED WATER TIGHT.
Specimens and the best of references can be seen at our office. JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
General Office No. 378 Broadway, New York.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BLINDNESS.
This remedy is reliable: contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 527 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 722 Houston-st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Fellew, Jersey City; U. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, General Agents.
And all Druggists.

SPARKS FROM A LOCOMOTIVE.
By the Author of
BELLE BRITTAN'S LETTERS.
Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.
DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers,
New-York.

ICE, ICE, ICE.
15 cents per hundred pounds, or $2 50 per ton, at the depot of the Dutchess Ice Company, foot of North Moore st., on and after Friday, July 22.
P. S.—All who have wagons will find this an economical way of getting ice.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES, TILL THE discovery of my ONGUENT, could only be worn by those upon whom they grew naturally; but now my Onguent will force the beard to grow luxuriantly in six weeks, without staining or injuring the skin. My Onguent is the invention of one of the most celebrated chemists in Europe and has now been established seven years. It has been used by thousands, and always with success. Price, $1; sent by mail, post free, to any address.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., N. Y.

LIFE DROPS, TRIED, TESTED AND approved by ten years' experience to be the only certain, safe and reliable medicine now before the public for CRAMPS, PAINS AND DIARRHŒA.
Prepared by TRALL & STOW, No. 43 Bowery, and sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *via* Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer ARIEL, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 30th day of July, at 10½ A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature with Sworn Commissioners to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 411, July 29, 1859.
60, 74, 28, 57, 37, 15, 44, 49, 29, 70, 46, 30, 26.
Class No. 412, July 29, 1859.
60, 63, 41, 56, 64, 68, 9, 61, 30, 51, 24, 72, 40, 55.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 409, July 29, 1859.
44, 3, 65, 48, 16, 55, 2, 45, 49, 22, 54, 58, 70.
Class No. 410, Extra, July 29, 1859.
49, 70, 69, 43, 78, 36, 37, 11, 77, 74, 68, 56.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

PETER K. DEYO,
ADVERTISING AGENT,
OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING,
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

All desirous of advertising through his (Mr. Deyo's) agency, can do so with the *fullest confidence in all his representations.—N. Y. Express, March 4, 1859.*

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park row, New-York, Times Building.
Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

PILES, PILES, PILES.
NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 13, 1858.
Dr. WITMER: I have been affected with external piles for the last eleven years. I was operated upon, and have tried all the advertised remedies for curing piles, but they did me no good. I was in a wretched condition. I was advised by Mr. Clifford, of your City, to try Dr. Witmer's Pile Suppository, which I did, and I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me of that dreadful disease—piles. Yours, respectfully,
EDWARD H. WARDEN.
Agency for the sale of Dr. Witmer's Pile Suppository, No. 158 Bowery, New York.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
Will positively cure Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, and all diseases incident to the process of Teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 13 Cedar st.

CHURCH'S NIAGARA HAS NEVER BEFORE (except on one day) been seen BY DAYLIGHT. GIGNOUX'S NIAGARA has *never before* been exhibited in any way. THE FORMER has never appeared so well, and THE LATTER is receiving encomiums from every visitor. WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
No. 353 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Indian	July 30	Quebec	Liverpool
Ariel	July 30	New-York	Southa'n.
City of Washing'n.	July 30	New-York	Liverpool
Borussia	Aug. 1	New-York	Southa'n.
Africa	Aug. 3	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Aug. 6	New-York	Southa'n.
North Briton	Aug. 6	Quebec	Liverpool
Europa	Aug. 10	Boston	Liverpool
Kangaroo	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Anglo-Saxon	Aug. 13	Quebec	Liverpool
Ocean Queen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southa'n.
Hammonia	Aug. 15	New-York	Southa'n.
John Bell	Aug. 16	Quebec	Glasgow.
Persia	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Hammonia	July 18	Southampt'n.	New-York
Kangaroo	July 20	Liverpool	New-York
Ocean Queen	July 20	Southa'n.	New-York
Persia	July 23	Liverpool	New-York
Glasgow	July 27	Glasgow	New-York
Nova Scotian	July 27	Liverpool	Quebec.
Arabia	July 30	Liverpool	Boston
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	Aug. 3	Southampt'n.	New-York
North American	Aug. 3	Liverpool	Quebec.
Saxonia	Aug. 4	Southamp'n.	New-York
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Moses Taylor	Aug. 5	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	Aug. 5	New-York	Aspinwall
FOR CUBA.			
Quaker City	July 30	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Tennessee, from New-Orleans—Mr. Levy, Mrs. Emais, Mr. Holmes, J. H. Burns, Edward Phillips and 2 nephews, Wm. C. Davis, Master Tom Forbes, Miss Gleason, Mr. Jones, Col. Sheaf, Miss Thompson, Capt. W. S. Murray, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Kendige, Mr. Fisk, and 2 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 54 | Sun sets.... 7 18 | Moon rises... 7 43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 31 | Gov. Island. 9 10 | Hell Gate... 10 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 29.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Washington, Petrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamer Parkersburg, Powell, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships J. Wakefield, Young, Shanghae, A. Ladd & Co.; Caravan, Sands, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Mary Bridges, New-Orleans, J. E. Ward & Co.; E. D. Peters, Curtis, Quebec, E. P. Buck & Co.

Barks H. Thornton, Tarr, Matanzas, J. A. McGaw; H. Means, Trewgry, Ellsworth, C. & E. J. Peters; Moran, (Pruss.) Hauberp, Schediac, Funch & Meincke; Fortune, McKenzon, Marseilles, Draper & Devlin; Nederland, Buyter, Rotterdam, Bogart & Kneeland; Zephyr, Lahe, Malaga, Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.; Pamphylia, Peterson, Havana, I. B. Gager.

Brigs G. Downes, Jameson, Pembroke, Metcalf & Duncan; Syren (Br.,) Cremor, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Margarett, Everitt, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Adolsa, Peterson, Marseilles, Funch & Meincke.

Schooners S. Mills, Tuttle, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. Townsend, Townsend, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Mary & Susan, Clear, Eleuthera, J. Douglass; J. Achorn, Merrill, Portland, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Tennessee, Forbes, New-Orleans July 22, with mdse. and passengers to Charles Morgan. July 25, 20 miles east of Tortugas, exchanged signals with brig Mira W. Holt, bound E.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamtug Island Belle, Delto, New-Haven 12 hours, having in tow bark Antelope.

Ship Wm. Rathbone, Pratt, Liverpool June 17, with coal and salt to Lawrence, Giles & Co. 28th inst., off Georges, signalized Bremen ship Uhland, bd. E.

Bark Antelope, Rhodes, New-Haven 12 hours, in ballast to H. Trowbridge & Son. Was towed to this City by steamtug Island Belle.

Bark Ellen Morrison, Platt, Trinidad, Cuba, July 18, with sugar and molasses to Geo. S. Stephenson. Had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Mary Sawyer, (of Wells,) Bartlett, Rio Janeiro June 11, with coffee to master. Had light baffling winds the entire passage. 27th inst., lat. 38 08, lon. 73 24, saw an Am steam frigate, stg. E. S. E.

Bark Riga Packet, (Russ.) Koffmann, Menton, Spain, 75 ds., with lemons and oil to Draper & Devlin. Had heavy weather.

Brig Cygnet, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to J. Wetherspoon & Son.

Schr. Charlotte Minerva, Johnson, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pineapples to J. Eneas.

Schr. Fountain (of Fall River,) Bearse, New-Smyrna, Del., 7 ds., with live oak to W. Swift.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Norris, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Bay State, Verrill, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. G. L., Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Brig Geo. Downes, Jamieson, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Niantic, Chase, Rondout, coal, for Brookhaven.

Schr. Mary Newell, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Gazet, Robinson, Rockland 4 ds., lime to master.

Schr. E. Davidson, Long, Boston 5 ds., fish to master.

Schr. J. Reed, Stetson, Gloucester, with fish to master.

SAILED—Ship Western Chief, for Quebec. Bark John Henry, for Havana.

WIND—During the day, from N. to S.

The reported arrival, in our issue of yesterday morning, of the bark M. L. French, Haskell, from Valparaiso, with copper ore, wool and hides, to F. Swift & Co., was incorrect. It should have been, bark M. L. Frank, &c., to John Randall & Co.—vessel to F. Swift & Co.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, July 29, sunset—There are no inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light from the S.; weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, July 29, sunset—No vessels in sight, inward bound. Weather clear. Wind S., and light.

LONG BRANCH, July 29, sunset—Weather clear and calm. No vessels in sight.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29—Arr. brig Thomas Walter, from Turk's Island.

Miscellaneous.

The propeller Charles Osgood, recently sunk in Long Island Sound, and afterwards raised and taken into Huntington, L. I., was this morning towed down to Hunter's Point, where she will be discharged and repaired.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—From the protest of the officers and crew of the ship Sarah Minott, (previously reported,) we learn that, on the 28th ult., at about 4 P. M., the man at the wheel observed smoke issuing from the ventilators. Word was passed that the ship was on fire. All hands were immediately mustered, and the fire was discovered in the hold aft. Water poured down was of no avail. The ventilator and every aperture were caulked, to smother the fire, but without effect. The fire had attained such extent that the whole of the after part of the ship was soon a mass of flames, and the crew were obliged to take refuge forward. Got the boats ready, and observed the bark Retriever about 5 P. M. By 7 P. M. we were all on board that vessel, and when the S. M. was last seen, the main and mizzen masts were gone and she was all in a blaze.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER OCEAN QUEEN.]

LIVERPOOL, July 20—The ship Robert Parker has arrived, from Savannah.

The steamers Anglo Saxon and Kangaroo sailed to-day, the former for Quebec, and the latter for New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MAN OF SNOW:
A ROMANCE
OF THRILLING INTEREST.

We shall commence in the SEMI WEEKLY TRIBUNE of August 16, the publication of a new Novel, of Swedish Life translated expressly for our columns from the French of George Sand. This is one of the most attractive and beautiful productions of modern fictitious writing.

TERMS—SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
One copy one year .... $3 Five copies, one year $11 25
Two copies, one year ..... 5 Ten copies, to one address 20 00
Ten copies, to address of each subscriber 22 00

The SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is sent to Clergymen at $2 per annum.

Any person sending us a Club of Twenty will be entitled to an extra copy. Address
HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

THE POCKET MAP
AND
VISITOR'S GUIDE TO THE CENTRAL PARK
IS NOW READY.
It contains a correct Map, with explanations and a history of the Park. Price 10 cents.
For sale in bookstores and by news agents generally.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
P. BURGER & CO., Proprietors,
No 329 Greenwich st.

From the Saturday Review.
A striking and original story; a work of genius and sensibility.
A LOST LOVE.
BY
ASHFORD OWEN.
1 vol. 8vo Paper. Price, 25 cents.
Published this day, by
T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

So many new notions started, people say gives us
DINSMORE'S
RELIABLE RAILROAD GUIDE.
THE OLD PIONEER,
Established in 1850,
With a splendid map. Price 25 cents. Free by mail.
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

ANOTHER GREAT STORY.
THE INCENDIARIES,
OR THE HAUNTED MANOR.
Is commenced in the *Merchant's Record*
THIS DAY.
Price One Cent.
Office, No. 428 Broadway.

LAW LIBRARY FOR SALE—WITH BOOK-case, consisting of 225 volumes nearly new. For sale at a bargain by DE FREITAS & BRASS, 6 Wall st.

RUSSIAN FRIGATE GENERAL ADMIRAL—Lithographs of this vessel, plain and colored, for sale by SLOTE & JANES, Stationers 93 Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

STORE WINDOW-SHADES,
CHURCH AND PRIVATE DWELLING SHADES,
made to order by
KELTY BROS. & LUM,
Manufacturers and Importers of Upholstery Goods,
291 BROADWAY, New-York. 291

SKIRTS.
Parties wishing to contract for
COVERING STEEL SPRINGS,
can do so by calling immediately
at No. 92 Warren-st.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE BEST WOVEN skirts, 12 spring, $1 31; 14 spring, $1 50 and 17 spring $2; dealers supplied with 9 spring at $8, 12 at $11, and 14 spring at $14 per dozen. Old Skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson-st.

ELLERY, WENDT & HOFFBAUER, NOS. 4 and 6 Warren st., sole Agents in America for the sale of Giron Frère's celebrated "G F" brand VELVET RIBBONS. N. B.—A new scale of prices for August.

INSTRUCTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
REV. L. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL,
assisted by
ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
Academic year commences Sept. 7.
For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or
H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.
POUGHKEEPSIE, July 23, 1859.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamented grounds; competent teachers employed: highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $150 to $200 a year; Fall term reopens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, or address the Principal. ROBERT BOLTON.

AMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks. Opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—THE BEST and cheapest boarding school in the land. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, painting and piano music. Write for a catalogue. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY. F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford Conn.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS GOVERNESS, by a lady from England, of great experience. In addition to the usual branches which constitute a liberal English education, she instructs in French, grammatically and conversationally Italian, Music and Singing. The South preferred. The highest references offered. Address Z. Z., Station F., Post-Office.

BOOK KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—On Monday, Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will commence his August term to prepare gentlemen or boys practically for fall business; seats may be secured this day or evening. Terms—public room, $10; private room, $15.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR OF THE SCIENCE OF Chemistry would like a situation as teacher and lecturer on the Natural Sciences in an educational institution, or as superintendent in a manufacturing or wholesale druggist establishment. He has been engaged in delivering public lectures, and has been connected for many years with the superintendence of schools in one of the largest towns in Massachusetts. Satisfactory reference furnished. Address Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation as teacher of the common and higher English branches and Latin, in a seminary in the City or country. Has no objection to going South. Has taught with success both West and East during the past five years, and can bring the best of testimonials. Up to August 3, a personal interview in New York City can be had, and yet after that time all communications will still be noticed. Address, with full particulars, TEACHER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN LADY, EDUCATED IN FRANCE, having many years of experience in teaching French, German and music (instrumental) in families and schools, both in Europe and America, desires to meet with a family who would consider instruction in the above-named branches an equivalent for board. She would also accept a situation as teacher in a first-class seminary in the country. South preferred. Liberal salary expected. The highest references given and required. Address Y. Z., Union square Post office.

MUSIC TEACHERS WANTED (LADIES and gentlemen) for schools in the South, at salaries of $450 to $1,100 and board. Also, teachers of French and German, a principal, teacher of English, and a music teacher; all must be Baptists, for a school in Alabama. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. References—Wm. Hall & Son, Mason Brothers.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOVERNESS well qualified to give a thorough English education in all its branches; must be fully capable also of teaching French, drawing and painting. A competent and experienced governess will receive a liberal compensation. Address, with name, reference and where an interview may be had, H., Box 1,502 N. Y. Post office.

A LADY, WELL QUALIFIED TO TEACH advanced classes in French, drawing, and primary classes in English, and a good disciplinarian, will hear of a situation by addressing WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal of Hackensack Institute, Hackensack, New-Jersey.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WITH HIGH TESTIMONIALS and some experience in teaching, desires a situation in a school or family to teach the English branches, French and music. Apply to F. J. HOSFORD, Esq., No. 57 William-st.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, who intends eventually to enter the Episcopal ministry, a situation as a teacher, either in a school or with private pupils. Address H. H., Box No. 303 Post office, Roxbury, Mass.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN of a pocket-book lost on or about July 26, inst., in the 8th-av. stages, containing several notes drawn to my order, but not indorsed; the payment of them has been stopped. WM H. JOLLY or R. ADAIR, 87 Pine-st.

LOST—IN A FOURTH-AVENUE STAGE LAST [illegible] a WORSTED SHAWL. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 74 East 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread, pies, and biscuit; also, a very neat and obliging girl, who is an excellent waiter and chambermaid, or nurse and plain sewer; has lived in City and country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a Protestant young lady, in a private family, or would take charge of a widower's household; thoroughly understands every part of housekeeping and is willing to make herself useful. Can give the highest reference as to character, &c. Apply at No. 189 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS LATELY LANDED from Ireland, situations; they have lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland; will go under instructions at moderate wages. Can be highly recommended for honesty and industry. Will make themselves generally useful. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small private family; is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED WOMAN to do general housework in a family of three persons; is willing to make herself generally useful; is a good plain cook. Can be seen for 3 days, at No. 368 8th-av., top floor, back room, near 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY UPRIGHT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as excellent plain cook and baker, or would go as laundress; understands doing up fine muslins in the best style; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c, call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics No. 138 11th-st. corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER AND Agriculturist, a middle aged man, who can produce reference from the highest families in Europe for 20 years and 10 in America; has conducted a nursery for the last three years; understands budding, enriching, grafting, &c., on the most approved system; also, the care and management of stock, their diseases, and rotation of green crops. City references from the highest families and last employer. Address K. at Mr. Martin's, No. 13 Catharine-st. None need apply that does not require a first-rate gardener.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON OF respectability who has had long experience and is perfectly familiar with the wholesale dry goods and grocery business; wishes to make an arrangement with some house where he can make himself very useful and give entire satisfaction to his employers. The references as to character, ability, &c, are all A No. 1, and a line addressed to HOLMES, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN DEsires a situation as coachman and groom. He understands the proper treatment and care of gentlemen's horses. Age 22. He has driven both private and public, in town and country, for the past 10 years. He is a first-class groom and a good driver, and has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give first-class reference. Can be seen at his present employer's stables, No. 135 East 12th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A sober, industrious man, who thoroughly understands his business in all departments, as his reference will certify; several years in this country; understands the care and management of a farm; has a small family. Parties in want of a good man will address a note to G. F., seed-store, No. 9 John-st., for three days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR salesman in a wholesale, commission or publishing house; the advertiser has an extensive acquaintance in Western New-York, and extending through the Western States to Chicago, and from St. Louis to St. Paul, and can influence a large goods or groceries trade. Has the best of City references. Address G. L. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUTH SEVENTEEN years of age, in a lawyer's office, or at any respectable occupation which offers him the opportunity to earn a living and make some progress. Will endeavor to render himself as useful to his employer as possible. Can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to good character and steadiness. Address W. W. S., care of T. Page, Rahway, N. J., directing him where to call.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN MAN and his wife; she is a first-class meat and pastry cook, makes all kinds of confectionery, jellies, ice-cream; is also a good washer and ironer; the man is a good coachman and groom; has experience in the treatment of sick horses; willing to work in the garden or farm; both will make themselves generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Best of reference.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS SIX years' experience as book keeper and general manager of wholesale and commission business, and who has a wide State and Western acquaintance, wishes a permanent situation. Can give the best City and country references as to integrity and ability. Address S. L. G., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and plain gardener or groom; understands the entire charge of horses; best of reference; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Call or address No. 540 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, who is a practical gardener, lately from England; he can give excellent testimonials of character and competency from his last situation, which he held thirteen years. Address C. C., care of Mr. JOHN BOYCE, No. 74 Montgomery-st., Albany, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman, and assist in a garden; is willing to make himself useful; can give good reference; has lived with his last employer three years. Address M. W., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a situation, by a lad 16 years of age: salary no object, as he is desirous of learning the business; references of the most satisfactory character. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address B. W., Box 206 *Times* Office.

TO IMPORTERS.—THE ADVERTISER, A young man aged 28 years, married, and a Protestant, wishes a situation as porter or shipping clerk, or any place where a thorough knowledge of shipping would be required; is used to hard work, and would make himself generally useful in such a situation; has excellent references. Address, through Boyd's City Post, HENRY WARD, No 513 Canal-st.

HELP WANTED.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1859. }

WANTED—THREE FOREMEN TRACKLAYERS, and one blacksmith. None need apply unless they can bring recommendations from previous employers. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall st.

TO SALESMEN.—A WHOLESALE FANCY goods and Yankee notion house will make liberal arrangements with two or three salesmen who can control the trade of their customers in this line. Address COMMISSION, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN the cloth department of a large jobbing house; with a man of the right stamp a liberal arrangement will be made. Address Box No. 1,444 Post office, with name and references.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE WHO IS A GOOD cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid, waitress and to assist in washing. Call at No. 67 West 37th-st.

WATCH MAKER WANTED—A FIRST CLASS workman, to take the entire charge of a large repairing business in this City. Address L. B., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—TWO BOYS WANT PLACES—ONE 16, the other 14; can write a good hand, and can be well recommended. A Lawyer's office preferred. Pay no object. Address Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN and assist in waiting at table for the country; also cooks, chambermaids and girls for housework in town and country. Apply to JOHN YOUNG, 6 6th-av.

LITHOGRAPHY.—A GOOD FANCY LETTER Engraver may find a good situation, by applying to SARONY, MAJOR & KNAPP, No. 449 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 652 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER.
Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their selling agent in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior Stout, bottled or in bulk, carefully executed. A stock of the Stout in Quarts, Imperial Pints and ordinary Pints, bottled in Dublin by Messrs. E. & J. Burke, always on hand and for sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND CARRIAGES, NEW and second-hand carriages Rockaways, buggies, sulkies, grocers' and business wagons of all kinds, the largest stock and lowest prices in the city. Also, 40 horses, at Nos. 184 Fulton-av. and 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS.
MANCHESTER, VT.
EQUINOX HOUSE,
By C. A. ORVIS.
VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
By R. M. VANDERLIP & SON.
VERMONT HOUSE,
By GEORGE S. STONE.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains fifty miles north of Troy.
For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed.
There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox 3,700 feet above tide-water.
Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.
Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.
Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

SUMMER BOARDING.—SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Oak Hall, formerly known as the Broadway House, No. 257 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, is now ready for the reception of boarders, having been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished throughout. Strangers seeking a pleasant Summer retreat will know how to appreciate the capacious halls, large and well ventilated rooms of this establishment. Please call and examine before locating. The proprietor, E. F. CARTER, formerly of the Temple Grove House, will be happy to accommodate any of his old patrons and friends that may favor him with a call.

SUMMER RESORTS.—SEA BATHING AT Deal, N. J., 2½ miles from Long Branch. The well-known boarding-house of the subscriber is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, with abundance of shade; is easy of access, steamers leaving foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River, daily for Long Branch, thence by stages to Deal. For reference apply to John Baker, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York. WM. HATHAWAY, Long Branch Post office, N. J.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS' POINT, LONG ISLAND—Distance, 20 miles from New-York by the new steamer LONG ISLAND, Capt. AUGUSTUS SOMERINDYKE. Leaves James Slip, E. R., at 4 P. M. returning, leaves Nostrand House at 7½ A. M.
Also on the grounds of, and in connection with, the above, to let a furnished cottage of six rooms.
Proprietor, B. B. NOSTRAND.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—South Orange, N. J., near railroad dépôt, only one hour from New-York, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad; beautiful location, pure air, spring water and baths. Carriages to meet cars. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 8:30, 11:30 A. M. and 3:30, 5:10, and 6:40 P. M. CHARLES STRINGER, Proprietor.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A few rooms are now vacant at this delightful private Summer residence. Parties desirous of securing board will please call and examine the premises. Access almost every hour in the day by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2, North River. JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

COOL, DRY MOUNTAIN AIR, ABUNDANT shade, large lawns, romantic scenery, baths warm and cold, beautiful rides; everything desirable for country life a few weeks. Address A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J. References—J. Davidson, No 25 Murray-st.; J. Myers, No. 64 Broadway; L. O. Coe, 252 Broadway.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THREE or four desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located near Glen Cove, on immediate application to the subscriber personally, or by letter, addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

HUDSON RIVER BOARD—AT WEEHAWKEN Heights, N. J. (stone villa built by Dr. Comstock, of No 286 Greenwich-st.) first class board; table supplied daily from New-York market; healthy location and agreeable society; reached by 42d-st. ferry or steamboats to Guttenberg. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, or two single gentlemen of steady habits, can find pleasant country board, in a respectable English family, accessible by cars or steamer, 45 minutes from the City Hall, by addressing Box No. 7 Carmansville Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A private family, where there are no other boarders, within one hour's ride from the City. House large and airy, near the river, with plenty of shade trees, garden, &c. Terms $6 per week; children or nurse half price. For particulars, address S. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, FAR ROCKAWAY.—The Far Rockaway House is open for the reception of visitors. The location of Far Rockaway, commanding both the sea and bay, and but two hours from New-York, is second to none on the sea shore.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—NEAR KEYPORT; house fronts the sea at the steamboat dock; elegant groves, fine bathing, fishing, &c.; steamers leave foot of Murray and Barclay sts. every morning and evening; fare 25 cents. T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to procure board for the month of August, in a farm house or village residence convenient of access to and from the City every day. Address G., Box No. 747 Post office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON SECOND story, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; house first-class; has all the modern improvements. Inquire at No 59 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED—SOMEWHERE IN THE VICINITY of 28th-st. and 9th-av., in a house with modern improvements, where a young man can have the comforts of a home; references exchanged. Address J. O. M., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, living in a delightful location, would let one or two rooms with partial board. Terms, $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No 207 Clinton-st., opposite Christ Church.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington Park, a suite of rooms fronting on Washington place, the most delightful Summer residence in the City. Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with or without full board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—NEW YORK, July 26, 1859.—NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—On and after THURSDAY, the 28th of July, 1859, all blood, offal, dead animals, putrid or unsound meats, fish offal and other refuse substances must be taken to the offal dock foot of 40th st., North River.

The use of the offal dock at the foot of 45th st., East River, for such purposes, will be discontinued on and after the above date.

The following is a copy of the ordinances of the Common Council relative to the removal of offal, &c., &c.:

An ordinance to provide for the cleaning of slaughter-houses and the removal of offal, blood and filth therefrom. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Every butcher or other person occupying any slaughter-house or building, or who shall or may kill or slaughter in any slaughter house or building in the City of New-York, any animal, shall, on every day, when any animal may be so slaughtered or killed therein, cause the slaughter house and yard thereof to be washed out and thoroughly cleansed, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

SEC. 2. Every butcher or other person within this City, immediately after killing or slaughtering any animal, shall convey, or caused to be conveyed in tight covered boxes or barrels, the blood, offal, garbage and other offensive or useless parts of said animal or animals so killed or slaughtered, to such place as the Common Council or the City Inspector shall or may from time to time direct, under a penalty of ten dollars, for each and every neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector to see that this ordinance is enforced.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, conflicting herewith are repealed.

Adopted by Board of Councilmen, May 16, 1856.
Adopted by Board of Aldermen, June 10, 1856.
Approved by the Mayor, June 12, 1856.

Notice is hereby given that a strict compliance with the requirements of the above ordinance will be enforced.

The pier to be used by the contractor for the removal from the City of nuisances, at the foot of 40th-st., North River, is designated and directed as the place to which the said blood, offal, &c., shall be conveyed and from thence it will be taken by the contractor from the City.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREWITH SHOWS his friends and the public generally, that he has settled with Mr Louis P. Reichard, and that the house and Wine and Lager-bier Saloon, with Garden, at Nos. 113 and 113½ Bowery, is the only property of the undersigned proprietor. A. W. WEHNER.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1859.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d of August, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in 14th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also,
PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.
NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT,
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
BOWERY—For sale, a frontage of 75 on the Bowery, near Canal st., suitable for a public institution.
ELM ST.—A frontage of 80 feet near Broome-st.
CHURCH ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Franklin-st.
WHITE ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Broadway.
CANAL ST.—A frontage of 33 feet near Varick st.
DUANE ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Centre-st.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—A frontage of 64 feet near 4th av.
BROADWAY—Twenty one lease years for sale.
GRAND ST.—Corner lot near Centre market.
Also, houses and lots on Broome, Bleecker, Spring, Varick, Division, Prince and Stanton sts.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.
4 on 111th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
9 on 123d st., between 3d and 4th avs.
12 on 127th st., and 12 on 128th st., adjoining, between 3d and 4th avs., and three on 4th-av., south-east corner 127th st.
Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the moneys secured to be paid in and by a certain indenture of mortgage executed and delivered to the Ilion Bank (an association duly organized, existing, and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New-York,) at Ilion, in the County of Herkimer, mortgagees, by Adam W. Turnbull, Junior, and Margaret Ann his wife, of the City and County of New York, mortgagors, bearing date July 1, 1855 and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 505 of Mortgages page 331, on the 21st day of January, 1856, and whereas there is claimed to be due and payable upon said mortgage at the date of the first publication of this notice, to wit: on the 24th day of May, 1859, the sum of three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($3,697 29) and whereas no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and recorded therewith and of the statute in such case made and provided the mortgaged premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, and hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction or vendue at the City Hall, in the City of New-York on the 23d day of August, 1859, at 12 o'clock M. of that day. The said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All the equal undivided sixth part of the houses and premises situate on Ludlow, Stanton and Orchard sts., and certain indentures of lease of said premises upon which said houses are situated, viz: Lot number forty-two, (42) bounded easterly by Ludlow-st. northerly by lot number forty-four, (44,) southerly by lot number forty-one, and westerly by lot number fourteen, in the XVIIth Ward of the City of New-York. Also lot number forty-one in said Ward bounded southeasterly in front by Ludlow-st., southwesterly on one side by Stanton-st., and northwesterly in rear by lot number thirteen, and northeasterly on the other side by lot number forty-two, containing in front and rear on each side twenty-five feet, and in depth on each side seventy-five feet. Also lots number thirteen and fourteen (13 and 14) in said Ward, which together are bounded westerly in front by Orchard-st., northerly in part by lot number fifteen, and in part by lot number forty-three, easterly in rear by lots numbers forty-one and forty-two, and southerly by Stanton st.; each of said lots containing in width in front and rear twenty-five, and in depth on each side one hundred feet, and the lot numbers being taken from a map or chart annexed to a deed of partition and release recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in liber 223 of Conveyances, on page 70. Also, lot known and designated as lot number one hundred and forty-eight (148) on the map of partition among the children of Judith Winthrop, deceased, of certain lands in the XIth and XVIIth Wards of said City of New-York, said lot being in said XVIIth Ward, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Orchard-st. distant fifty feet northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of Orchard and Stanton sts., thence running northeasterly along the easterly side of Orchard-st. twenty-five feet six inches, thence southeasterly eighty-seven feet nine inches; thence southwesterly, parallel with Orchard-street, twenty-five feet ten inches; thence northwesterly eighty-seven feet nine inches, to the place of beginning. For a further description of the premises and interests hereby conveyed, reference may be had to the last will and testament of Peter Pinckney, deceased, duly proved and recorded in the records of the City and County of New-York, and the settlement of the said estate thereunder. Also to a deed or assignment of leases given by Margaret Pinckney and others, executors of said will, to Margaret Ann aforesaid and others, bearing date July 10, 1850, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 555 of Conveyances, page 415, Nov. 30, 1850 subject nevertheless to the amount unpaid on a prior incumbrance by mortgage to James Morgan, given for fifteen hundred dollars.—Dated MAY 24, 1859.
THE ILION BANK MORTGAGEES.
HAMILTON & HYDE, Attorneys, Ilion, N. Y.
my28-law12wS.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 13th-st. and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.
Also, Nos 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.
Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND SITUATED between 10th and 11th avs. and 58th and 59th sts. in good condition for building, being 500 feet on 58th-st. and 500 feet on 59th-st., and within two blocks of the Central Park. The Common Council are now making improvements in regulating, paving and laying curb and gutter on the streets, and flagging the sidewalks in the vicinity. The above plot will be sold reasonable if application be made soon to BENJ. JONES, corner of Broadway and West 46th st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND IN THE VIIIth Ward of the city of Brooklyn, fronting on 10th-av. and 18th and 19th sts; being 200 feet on 10th-av., 387 feet 8 inches on 18th-st., and 341 feet 4 inches on 19th st. The ground is beautifully situated, and well adapted for building purposes, and will be sold reasonable if application be made soon to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av., New York.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front houses, with all the modern improvements; basement and three stories high, with an average of four feet between ceiling and roof of third story. This is a class of houses long needed, being full front, well located and first-class, on Lexington-av., between 38th and 39th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW HOUSES ON 2D-av., four stories; are rented for $800 each. Also, two in 32d-st., three story and basement, first class. Also, four corner houses, rent $2,000 to $1,000. To be sold cheap. Terms easy. All the houses new. Apply to WM. FETRETCH, No. 137½ East 32d-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL THREE STORY brick house No 11 Monroe place, Brooklyn; house 25x55, with all modern improvements. Lot 25x100. Apply to B. B. Blydenburgh, No. 84 Pierrepont-st., or to J. H. Brower & Co., No. 45 South-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, replete with every comfort, convenience and elegance. Location is one of the finest in the City, near 5th-av., will be sold at a bargain. R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

THIRTY-NINTH-STREET LOT FOR SALE.—Between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire at No. 19 Platt-st., up-stairs.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE property, suitable for manufacturing purposes—situated at Hunter's Point, L. I., within two minutes' walk of the ferry from the foot of 34th st. Said property comprises 21 lots of ground, having a water front of 100 feet, with sufficient depth of water for large-class vessels. The buildings are all in excellent condition, built of brick, with slate roofs, 50x100 with wing 20x60 feet, together with sheds, blacksmith shops and other out buildings. A never-failing well of soft water on the premises. For further particulars, apply to ARENDROTH BROTHERS, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 336 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN THE IMmediate vicinity of Union square and 5th-av., a handsomely furnished house, with all the modern improvements. For particulars and cards to view apply to STEPHEN B. BRAGUE, counsellor at law, No. 249 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., up stairs; or Box No. 1,300 Post office.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-st., entrance in Warren-st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard-finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE—THE ADVERTISER wishes to make an arrangement with some party having a house furnished or partly so, who will let the same to a small family, taking the rent in board, the object being mutual and pleasant accommodation. Address ECONOMY, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERICAN families, floors, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c, in the modern houses on West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 55 Lexington-av., and furniture for sale on account of death in the family; rent low. Inquire of BEEKMAN, No. 57 Bowery, or upon the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights. Gas and Ridgewood water; two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—OR FURnished rooms, with privilege of kitchen and dining-room, at 45 East 31st st., between Madison and 4th avs.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR ONE YEAR, WITH the privilege of purchasing, a small house with one or two acres of land, between Sing Sing and Yonkers, near the river. The place must be well shaded. Rent not to exceed $200. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE WANTED—WITH board, in a location between 4th and 27th st., and not far from 4th-av. Good references. Address PHYSICIAN, No. 145 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITE ON THE HUDSON River called "Glen Point," between West Point and Newburgh, commanding a fine view of the Highlands and the river. It adjoins the "Idlewild Glen" on the one side, and there is a deep ravine with wooded banks on the other side. The grounds are well adapted for elegant improvements. There is also a peach orchard in bearing, &c. The entrance is shaded and romantic—contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing to fit up a country residence in a healthful and growing neighborhood a rare opportunity is offered. Distance from New-York 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway; E. L. FANCHER, No. 329 Broadway, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall, Orange Co. N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, from Aug. 1 to May, 1860, a beautiful cottage and eight lots of ground, situated at Washington Heights, 9 miles from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad or steam boat; house contains drawing-room, 22x17; dining-room, 22x16; kitchen and large pantry on first floor, and five bedrooms on second floor; fine shade trees and lawn, seven minutes walk from station or steamboat landing; rent of house and grounds $450 per annum; house furnished $600 per annum, or the furniture will be sold cheap. Address Box No 3,871 Post Office, or JAS. SCOTT, No. 51 Exchange-place, (basement office.)

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNTRY seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Ease of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post-office.

TO RENT AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., A new house, containing 15 rooms and large cellar, with barn, garden, and six acres of land partly under cultivation. The location is fine and very healthy. It is near the railroad dépôt. There are ten trains daily to and from New-York. Part of the furniture and stock will be disposed of cheap. Apply immediately to S. LYON, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., New York.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—In the suburbs of Morristown, N. J.—A very desirable property, containing about 100 acres of land in full cultivation, within ten minutes' drive of the dépôt, on the principal street, with first-class buildings. House is plumbed throughout, and water carried through all the out-buildings. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, ONE mile south of Coxsackie Landing, a country residence with a spacious brick dwelling and new outbuildings, all in complete order. Mountain and river scenery, fruit and ornamental trees, and a grove of six acres near the house. Apply to J. W. ROBINSON, Esq., Sing Sing, or H. F. LOMBARD, on the premises.

ASTORIA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A HANDsome house, 11 rooms with stable and carriage house, with two acres of ground with fruit and shade trees, about one mile from the village, for sale on easy terms, or would be rented at a nominal rent for balance of the year. Apply to J. W. MACAULAY, No. 64 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED City property, an elegant country residence in Westchester County, 12 miles from Madison-square with four to five acres. The house is large and new, finely surrounded with shade trees and the necessary out buildings. Address note to Box No. 134 Yonkers Post-office.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA—A COTTAGE and one acre of ground, (the residence of the late John R. Peters,) desirably located, near the Springs and hotels; 70 per cent can remain on mortgage. Apply to P. DURKEE, opposite United States Hotel, Saratoga, or to GEO. C. PETERS, No. 207 West 23d-st., New York.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, CONTAINING eight rooms, half an acre of ground connected, with shade and fruit trees; beautifully located on the banks of the Hudson, at Carthage landing; boat and cars daily. Price, $1,200. Inquire of C. PARSONS, 59 Beekman st.

A GENTEEL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Morristown, N. J., elegantly finished, with modern improvements, in perfect order; also, a farm of 80 acres, with a beautiful prospect, abundance of fruit, timber, fish pond, &c. S. EDDY & Co., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No 104 George-st; lot 33x115 house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from dépôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

FARMS.

ESTATE FOR SALE—THE FARM OF THE late John R. Myers, situate in Dutchess County, three-quarters of a mile from the Hudson River and Railroad Dépôt at New-Hamburg five miles' walk from the village of Hughsonville. This property embraces an area of 100 acres of arable land, on which there is a spacious dwelling-house, (Gothic architecture) complete in every respect, and all necessary out-buildings, barns, granary, carriage-house, &c, with a large lawn, filled with fruit and shade trees of every kind—orchard, woodland, and never-failing stream of water. This estate possesses every advantage of the best society, schools, churches, &c., &c., and of easy access to the various avenues of business; for a country seat, or the business of farming, being unrivalled in every respect. Inquire of W. D. MYERS, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated two miles N. W. from N. H. R. Dépôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood, on the White Plains turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchard, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden.

There are two dwelling houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other buildings, which were all built within two years past. The price for the property, including cattle, horses, agricultural implements, house furniture, &c., is $25,000. Terms will be made easy.

Address S. H. CORNING, on the premises, or at No. 84 South st., New York.

FOR SALE—A GRIST MILL AND FARM, IN Morris County, N. J., three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad dépôt at Madison. The mill is new, has two run of burr stones, is in perfect order, with excellent water power. The farm contains 116 acres good land, with about 12 acres of oak timber upon it. For particulars, apply to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York, or to E. BEAUPLAND, at Madison, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM IN Orange County, consisting of 130 acres, in a good state of cultivation, 44 miles from New-York by New-York and Erie Railroad; also, the premium farm of Litchfield County, Conn. Apply to WM FETTRETCH, No. 136½ East 32d-st.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIDENCES, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from depôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MAN of small means, in a light, cash, in door business, that will clear $30 each per week. No money wanted, as the capital remains in their own hands. None but a man who can travel for a few months need apply. Call on Mr. SECOR, No. 599 Broadway, Room No. 23, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $6,000, OR upwards, in a manufactory of staple articles of ready sale for cash. The business is well-established, and can double its capital annually; or the present owner will sell out if preferred. Direct, with real name and address, Box No. 3,751 Post-office, New-York. No agent need apply.

DINING SALOON FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class dining saloon, with bar and lunch counter for sale. It is an old established house and is now doing a good business. The present proprietor having another place, is desirous of disposing of this one. Price $8,000. Apply at No. 81 Pine-st.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—NEAR EIGHTH-AV., well fenced, planked and shedded; brick office and stables, everything complete; capable of doing a business of 5,000 tons; terms moderate. For an interview, address COAL YARD, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EZRA RICHARDS, JOSIAH D. RICHARDS and ABIAL CODDING, Jr., Plaintiffs, against RAPHAEL DE MEZA, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Clerk's Office of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City and County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on us at our office No 98 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirteen cents, with interest from Aug. 12, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 15, 1859. ROBINSON BROTHERS,
Pl'ffs' Att'ys, No 98 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1859.
law6wS* ROBINSON BROTHERS.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APPLIcation for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes. Moses Merick, of the City of Oswego, in the County of Oswego, in his individual capacity and as a member of the firm of E. G. Merick & Co., and also as a member of the firm of M. Merick & Co. Notice first published the 2d day of July, 1859. Creditors to show cause before the Hon Wm F. Allen, Justice of the Supreme Court in the City of Oswego, on the 13th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated June 29, 1859. GRANT & ALLEN,
Attornies for Insolvent, Oswego, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SAUNDERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at No. 7 Astor House, Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1859.
ADAM SAUNDERS, } Executors.
f12-law6wS* JOHN SAUNDERS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at No. 55 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before Sept. 4, 1859.—Dated March 4, 1859.
mh12-law6mS* HARRISON PRICE, Administrator.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

MEDICAL.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
An unfailing remedy for Scrofula, cutaneous and biliary disorders.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full details in the book, *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches.* Sold by Dr. BARROW No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
A CERTAIN REMEDY
A CERTAIN REMEDY
A CERTAIN REMEDY
FOR
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.
WISTAR'S BALSAM
WISTAR'S BALSAM
WISTAR'S BALSAM
WISTAR'S BALSAM
CURES HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT AND IRRITATION.
CURES HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT AND IRRITATION.
CURES HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT AND IRRITATION.
CURES HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT AND IRRITATION.
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
BRONCHITIS,
BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
ASTHMA.
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST
CURED, and that SPEEDILY, by
CURED, and that SPEEDILY, by
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
THE ONLY GENUINE
THE ONLY GENUINE
THE ONLY GENUINE
Is prepared by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, whose name is printed on the outside wrapper of each bottle, besides having on the same wrapper, the written signature of
I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.
To purchase any other were money wasted, and health injured; to sell any other is fraud, which renders the vendor liable to criminal prosecution.
For sale in New-York by
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., BARNES & PARK,
SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, F. C. WELLS & CO.,
HEGEMAN & CO.,
And others, as well as by Dealers and Agents,
EVERYWHERE.
EVERYWHERE.
EVERYWHERE.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.
Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper rhubarb, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.
WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES
Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 6 Varick-st., No. 100 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 862 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c. &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

$500 REWARD.
DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE.
It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet, or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 178 Broadway, New-York; Redding, Boston; Jeonison, Albany; Callender Philadelphia. Also for sale as above, Ring's celebrated Rosewash, price 25 cents.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS never-failing remedy is a sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, palsy, debility, mental or physical, and all diseases of a nervous tendency. For sale by druggists generally, and of the proprietor, No. 111 4th av. $1 per bottle.
JAMES T. STRATTON, M. D.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—CAUTION!—The genuine must be bought of us direct; we have no agents in this City and in Brooklyn it can only be had of Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., who has been our agent for ten years. PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, JULY 16 1859.—The subscribers to the increased capital of this Company will please surrender the receipts given for the amounts of their several subscriptions, in order that said receipts may be canceled and certificates of stock may be issued in lieu thereof. By order. R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (Eastern Division,) No 88 Wall-st.
NEW YORK, July 18, 1859.

To meet the numerous applications from parties who had neglected to sign the agreement of 15th December, 1858, requesting permission to place their property in the Trust thereby created, the Trustees have unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz:

"That the Chairman inform all parties, by published notice, who have failed or omitted to sign the agreement of 15th December 1858, that the Trustees will purchase for, and receive into the Trust, the same proportion of the demands, bonds, coupons and stock of all such parties as are to be delivered by signers to the agreement; and will issue wholly in payment therefor, Trust Certificates for the amount of the proportion so delivered, at par, except for Stock, the Certificates for which will be issued at the rate of Ten per Cent upon the par value; and that the Chairman be, and is hereby authorized, to make the aforesaid purchases from all parties who shall make returns of their several full demands or stock, with satisfactory description thereof."

In pursuance of the above resolution, and in answer to the various applications made to them, the Trustees now give notice that they are ready to purchase the bonds, coupons and stock of, or liquidated and admitted claims against the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) for Trustees' Certificates, on the terms therein stated. By order of the Trustees.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No 35 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.
This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, July 19, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

COPPER MINE FOR SALE.—AT A MEETING of the stockholders of the Ridge Mining Company, of Ontonagon County, Mich., held this day, it was resolved to sell their mine and all their property in said county. The mine is in good working condition, with the stationary engines attached, viz: One hoisting engine, and one stamping engine, with twelve heads, and room sufficient to attach eight head more with the latter engine; there is a good saw-mill in the same building. This Company owns 460 acres, and has buildings enough to accommodate a large force of men.
For further information inquire of the subscriber.
Proposals for the purchase of the above property will be received until MONDAY, the 15th of August next.
JOSHUA HANNA, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, July 22, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, OF 1859, No 54 William-st., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST AUGUST next, on the Seven per Cent Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered and Stock in this Company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No 48 Wall st. Transfer books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 16, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th day of July until the 10th day of August.
GEO B. ELY, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859.
THE COUPONS FOR INTEREST DUE August 1, 1859, on all classes of Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid, on presentation and surrender, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after that day.
WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the North Branch Canal Company are hereby notified that, by a resolution of the Board of Managers an installment of Two and a Half Dollars per share is required to be paid to the Treasurer, or his assistant, at their office, in Wilkesbarre, by the 15th day of September next, and if not paid within thirty days after that time the stock will be forfeited.
GEO. M. HOLLENBACK, Treasurer.
W. G. STERLING, Assistant Treasurer.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, July 1, 1859.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per Cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
This Company is now prepared to issue policies granting to the assured a participation to the extent of Seventy-five per Cent. on the net profits of the business.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. 26TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—NEW YORK, July 26, 1859.—NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension Seven Per Cents, will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th st. and 4th av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO., 3d-av., cor 9th st., New York, July 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst to Aug 1. By order.
W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND MAHONING RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 21, 1859.
INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO ON THE 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of Coupons to Messrs WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., No. 56 Wall st, New York.
CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, No 69 Wall st, NEW YORK, July 25, 1859.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at this Office on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE Insurance Company, No 29 Wall-st., New York, July 13, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per Cent, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 8 Wall-st., New-York—NEW-YORK, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand. J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half per Cent., payable to the shareholders on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Aug. 1 on the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Broadway Bank.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

MARINE BANK, JULY 26, 1859.—A DIVIDEND of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug. 9.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The *American Gas-Light Journal*, representing 183 companies, and nearly $32,000,000, published as above at $3 per annum.

GROCERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 29, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 6th of July.
SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW YORK, July 26, 1859.—A dividend of (5) Five per cent will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 1 next.
T. B. ACLY, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN.—ON STOCKS, BONDS, &C.; Also advances on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., or buys the same for cash, at his private office, No. 270 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 25.

FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 71 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.

THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 54 Wall st.,
Has declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET, Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

RUTGERS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 Chatham square, cor Mott st.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of NINE (9) PER CENT. payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th inst. till the 2d proximo. By order, S. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW YORK, July 12, 1859.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO., No 10 Merchants' Exchange, July 13, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 4th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from July 26 till Aug. 4.
WM S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 64 Wall st., New-York, July 26, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date. DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

CAUTION.—PARTIES ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating a note signed by Hoffman & Whitaker, payable to their order, and indorsed by them, dated New York, about the middle of February last, at six months after date, for $600. Payment of the same having been stopped.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the Bank the last six months, has this day been declared payable MONDAY, Aug. 8.
ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

TOWANDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the office, No. 6 Wall-st.
B. F. WEYMOUTH, Treasurer.

$35,000 TO LOAN AT 6 1-2 PER CENT. on bond and mortgage on first class store property, for a term of years only. Estate funds can divide the sum. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1859.
MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
To sail every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.
This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 30, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage, apply to
BARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
No freight received on day of sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul Agent in Havana, Y. M. Zangronis.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N.Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.	
Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 0
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage ......$15 | Deck $5
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 30, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbus, S. C.	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER R. ADAMS, Commander, succeeds on Saturday, Aug. 6.

FOR THE SOUTH.
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. Isaac Crowell, will leave on SATURDAY, July 30, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, M. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 24 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River and leave on SATURDAY 30th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents each.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton, weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.
JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000
This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.

WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.
TENTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES,
PURELY MUTUAL,
Office No 98 Broadway, New-York.
Is now fully organized, having complied with the laws of this State, and lodged the required securities with the Comptroller.
This Society is now prepared to receive applications for Life Assurance, and will underwrite policies upon the most favorable terms.
This is the only Stock Company in America that divides its entire profits, *pro rata*, among the policy-holders (legal interest, 7 per cent. only, paid on its stock,) thereby giving the assured all the advantages of the
PURELY MUTUAL
system, with the pledge of a
PERPETUAL CAPITAL STOCK.
And the added security that its Board of Directors have a PERMANENT MONEYED INTEREST in conducting its affairs with
PRUDENCE AND STRICT ECONOMY.
Its rates are based upon the most approved English Tables of mortality, verified by American experience to the present time.
By the Charter, Dividends to the Assured are to be declared every Five Years, and may be applied to the reduction of premium, or will be credited upon the policy, thereby increasing the amount insured.
Parties desiring to insure will be furnished with the Society's publications, rates, &c., (gratis,) upon application, or, if desired, will be waited upon at whatever place they may designate by one of its officers.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. W. C. ALEXANDER,	HENRY G. MARQUAND,
WM. WALKER,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
HENRY YOUNG,	THOMAS S. YOUNG,
IRAD HAWLEY,	B. F. RANDOLPH,
JAMES LOW,	WAYMAN CROW,
JAMES M. BEEBE,	G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,	ALEXANDER YOUNG,
THOMAS A. BIDDLE,	SAM. FROTHINGHAM, Jr.,
BENJ. E. BATES,	THOMAS A. CUMMINS,
JOHN T. MOORE,	FRANCIS B. COOLEY,
THOMAS U. SMITH,	CHARLES F. PARK,
W. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,	MOSES A. HOPPOCK,
WM. G. LAMBERT,	GEO. D. MORGAN,
WILMOT WILLIAMS,	H. V. BUTLER,
PETER McMARTIN,	GEORGE T. ADEE,
GEORGE H. STUART,	DWIGHT TOWNSEND,
JAS. LENOX KENNEDY,	HENRY M. ALEXANDER,
JOHN SLADE,	WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
Hon. HENRY J. GARDNER,	BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
HENRY H. HYDE,	E. J. HAWLEY,
E. SPENCER MILLER,	ALANSON TRASK,
SOL. R. SPAULDING,	EDWD. W. LAMBERT, M.D.,
Hon. DUD. S. GREGORY,	DANIEL D. LORD,
Hon. ST. H. PHILLIPS,	ROBERT BLISS,
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,	HENRY DAY,
HENRY S. TERBELL,	HENRY B. HYDE.

Hon. WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President.
EDWARD P. WILLIAMS, Secretary. GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
E. W. LAMBERT, M. D., Physician. WILLARD PARKER, M. D., Consulting Physician.
HENRY DAY, Attorney. DANIEL LORD, Counsel.
Bankers—METROPOLITAN BANK.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E LAING,
A. B. ENO,	ROBERT M BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital	$1,600,000
Claims paid	over 6,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

ESTABLISHED 1820.

BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell,	J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	Hon. Erastus Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.
MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.
The charter of this Company requires that 66 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.
This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.
The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.
All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.
Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

D. SCOTT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL IN JERSEY CITY, ON TUESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the valuable store property corner of Washington and York st; two houses, Nos 52 and 54 Newark-av.; one house, No. 23 Morris-st.; seven lots on the corners of Bay, Prospect and Barclay, on South 8th st. At the foot of this 100 feet-wide street will be a ferry to run to Desbrosses st, New-York, by December. Also 4 lots on Jersey-av. and South 3d-st. See bills at No. 106 Vesey-st., or of J. H. BROAS, No. 11 Essex-st., and D. SCOTT, No 75 Montague st., Jersey City.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.
BY BROWNE & NICHOLS.—SALESROOMS No 35 NASSAU-ST.—THIS DAY, July 30, at 10½ o'clock, part of the furniture of a family removing to the country; parlor, chamber, dining and basement furniture, carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings and engravings, kitchen furniture; also two large square counters suitable for manufacturers, three show dolls, a lot of sewing machines, &c., &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, BY ORDER OF assignee, a large assortment of first-class household furniture, viz.: rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, marble top centre tables, book cases, extension dining tables, gilt-frame pier and mantel mirrors, gas chandeliers, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, lounges, chairs, tête-a-têtes, sofas, wardrobes, &c. The whole to be positively sold to the highest bidder for cash.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE of rich household furniture, THIS DAY, at No 30 7th st., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood suites, piano-forte, bedsteads and bureaus, fine paintings, looking-glasses, velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, cutlery, silverware, crockery, glassware, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, AUG. 1—AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 5 Boardman-place, (Court st.) between Degraw and Union sts., Brooklyn. Household furniture—Two mahogany sofas, 12 chairs, centre tables, books, bureaus, Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, &c., &c.

NOTICE TO JEWELERS AND OTHERS.—BUTLER, SHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell, THIS DAY, July 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., a large lot of gold and silver watches, jewelry, chains, seal rings, bracelets, &c.; a rare chance for dealers. Catalogues ready early this morning.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S. THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

HARLEM		PECK SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 11:30 A. M.	Thurs'y, July 21, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22 ...... 12 M.	Friday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.	Saturday, July 23, 8 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.	Monday, July 25, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M.
Wedn'ay, July 27, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 4 A. M.
Thurs'ay, July 28, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 29, 3:0 P. M.	Friday, July 29, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
Mon'ay, Aug. 1, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, August 1, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 2, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M.
Wedns'ay, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.	Wedns'ay, Aug. 3, 6:30 A. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	Thurs'y, July 21, 11:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 22 ...... 12 M.
Saturday, July 23, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 23, 1:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 24, 9 A. M.	Sunday, July 24, 2 P. M.
Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Laura*) 5:30 A. M.	Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Laura*,) 6:30 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 11 A. M.	Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 26 ...... 12 M.	Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 5 P. M.
Thursday, July 28, 8:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 28, 2 P. M.
Friday, July 29, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 29, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 30, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 31, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 31, 4 P. M.
Monday, August 1, 6 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 1, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 2, 10:30 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 7 A. M.	Wednes'y, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.

NEW LINE DAILY.—THE STEAMER CROTON having been put in good order, will commence running to Lloyd's Dock, Oyster Bay, Cold Spring and North Port, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, leaving New York for the above places every afternoon at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 32 James'-slip, East River. Returning, will leave North Port at 5 o'clock A. M.; Cold Spring, 6 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 6½ A. M., and Lloyd's Dock, 6¾ A. M. Fare to North Port, 50 cents; Oyster Bay, Cold Spring, and Lloyd's Dock, 25 cents.
N. B.—The fare by the steamer *Croton* to Northport, (during Camp Meeting Week,) will be 25 cents.

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS KIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouses Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty st.

A CHANCE FOR DAILY EXCURSIONS TO COLLEGE POINT, STRATTONPORT, FLUSHING AND ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted,) Flushing at 7½ and 11½ A. M. and 3 P. M. New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9½ A. M. and 1¼ and 5 o'clock P. M. Parties desirous of witnessing the delightful sceneries on the East River, Hell Gate, &c., may take this boat at 9½ A. M., and return at 3 P. M., for the cheap fare of 15 cents each way.

NOTICE.—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7 25; Hastings 7.35; Yonkers, 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

FOR SHREWSBURY & LONG BRANCH.—The steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Saturday, July 30, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 30, 7 P. M.
Sunday, July 31, 8¾ A. M.	Sunday, July 31, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 1, 9 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 1, 4½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 2, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 2, 5 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 4, 10 A. M.

Stages to all parts of the county. Fare 25 cents.

CAMP MEETING AT NORTHPORT FOR the New-York, New York East and Long Island district, will be held on the old Camp Ground at Northport, commencing MONDAY, Aug. 1, and closing on the following Saturday. The GEORGE LAW leaves Catharine st. at 8½ a. m., landing at Delancey-st., and the MAYFLOWER, leaving Catherine st. at 3½ P. M., have been engaged. Fare 50 cents. ISAAC FORSTER, Committee Arrangements.

FARE 50 CENTS TO WEST POINT, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Tickets to the above places and return, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-street, (touching at Christopher) every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Bull's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Breakfast and dinner on board.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3.45 o'clock.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT, AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND, leaves Newark at 7½ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New Haven train.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT TO KEYPORT, by the inside route, making all the lands, (rain or shine;) steamer IOLAS, Capt. J. L. GROTON, leaves foot of Barclay st., Thomas Hunt's pier, at 8 o'clock; Peck-slip, at 8½. Leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip Pier No. 33 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING BOAT FOR CITY ISLAND.—David's Island, New-Rochelle, Glen Cove, Lloyd's Dock and Northport. The steamboat GEORGE LAW leaves Catharine-st. at 8:30 A. M., returning to New-York by 6:30 P. M., affording a delightful excursion.

PORT JEFFERSON, STONEY BROOK AND NORTHPORT.—The steamer OCEAN WAVE leaves Roosevelt-st. Pier No 29 East River, for the above places July 26, at 11 A. M.; 28th at 11 A. M.; 30th, at 12 M.

FOR NEW HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 25 Coenties-slip.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

SPORTING.

ECLIPSE COURSE L. I.—TROTTING, THURSDAY, Aug. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. Match for $2,000. Mile heats; best three in five, to wagons.
D. Pfeiffer names br. g. *Brown Dick.*
H. Woodruff names bl. g. *Lancet.*
This trot comes off rain or shine.
JOHN I. SNEDIKER.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A CABIN YACHT OF 19 tons for sale on account of sickness in the family of the owner: she is in complete order, sloop-rigged and only a year old this August; warranted in good condition and safe. Application must be made this week of H. MANUEL, Exchange office, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

BILLIARDS.

A VISIT TO THE EXTENSIVE MANUFACTORY of Phelan's billiard tables,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st.,
will interest those about purchasing billiard tables. New and curious machines working from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily. Visitors respectfully invited.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole manufacturers.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No 44 Chatham-st. or No. 204 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge
11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
3:5 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6.30, 7.55, 10 A. M., and 1, 2.30, 4.45, and 6.40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7.15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New York by 34th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.
O. CHARLICK, President.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO WHITE MOUNTAINS *VIA* SARATOGA SPRINGS—Passengers by the Hudson River Railroad leaving Chambers st. on 6 or 11 A. M. trains, arrive at the White Mountains, *via* Lake Champlain and Burlington, or *via* Rutland and Bellows Falls, the next evening.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.30 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers st. at 6 A. M. and 31st st. at 6 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P.M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.

Persons desirous of taking a pleasant excursion of fifty miles on a first-class boat will find the new steamboat T. P. WAY at the foot of Murray-st., from whence she leaves every morning at 8 o'clock A. M. (except Saturdays and Sundays) for Keyport and Cliffwood Grove, landing at Rossville, Tottens and Perth Amboy; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M. and arrive in the City at 6½ o'clock P. M. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO NEWBURGH.—The large and commodious steamer ERIE, Capt. BEN RAY will make the above named excursion every SUNDAY during the season, leaving the pier foot of Chambers-st. at 7 o'clock. Amos st. at 7¼ o'clock, landing at 22d-st. and 43d st., Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Verplanck's Point, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburgh at 3 o'clock, stopping at all the above-named places. This excursion will afford a fine opportunity for the passengers to inspect West Point, Washington's Head-quarters at Newburgh and other places of interest on the river. Fare 50 cents. To Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, and between landings, 25 cents.

A DAY IN THE COUNTRY FOR 25 CENTS.—Sunday excursion to Flushing, Newtown, Winfield, and Calvary Cemetery. The New-York and Flushing cars leave Hunter's Point opposite 34th st. Ferry, on Sunday, at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5 and 7 for the above places. Returning, will leave Flushing at 8, 10, 12, 2, 4, and 6½, stopping at all the way stations. Excursion tickets to Flushing and Newtown, and return, 25 cents.
Fare to the Cemetery ...... 5c | Newtown 15c
Winfield ...... 10c. | Flushing 20c
The ferry foot of 34th st., East River, lands at the railroad dépôt.

EXCURSION TO CHOLERA BANKS, OFF FIRE ISLAND.—The steamboat HUNCHBACK, Capt. J. DUVALL, will make an excursion to Cholera Banks, on SUNDAY, July 31, 1859. Leaving foot of Jackson-st. at 6½ o'clock; Peck-slip at 7 and Pier No. 4, North River, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets $1. Bait and refreshment furnished on board. WALTER BOGGS, Captain.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY—BLUE FISH.—The steamer CERES leaves Catherine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st. 9:20, Pier No. 4 North River at 9½ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday free.

STEAMER IOLAS, CAPT. J. L. GROTON, for the Fishing Banks MONDAY, Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, and SATURDAY, the 6th, leaves foot of Barclay st. at 7:30, Spring-st. at 8, Pier No. 4 at 8:15, and Peck slip at 8:30; bait and lines on board; Connell's Band will accompany this boat.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE, New-Rochelle and City Island. Tickets 50 cents and return. Whitestone and Strattonport, tickets 25 cents and return. The steamboat GEORGE LAW leaves Catharine st. EVERY SUNDAY, at 8½ A. M., landing at Delancy-st., 10th-st., 26th st. and 33d-st.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOB P. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm, name and style of WARREN, LUDDEN & SOLLACE, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of its members.
ALMON F. WARREN,
WILLIAM A. LUDDEN,
ROLAND D. SOLLACE.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1859.

The undersigned having purchased the interest of Mr. ROLAND D. SOLLACE in the firm of WARREN, LUDDEN & SOLLACE, will continue to carry on business as Manufacturers of Gold Pens, under the firm, name and style of WARREN & LUDDEN.
ALMON F. WARREN,
WILLIAM A. LUDDEN.
N. B.—Messrs. WARREN & LUDDEN are authorized to settle all the outstanding business of WARREN, LUDDEN & SOLLACE.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ALBERT COLES & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Albert Coles will settle all claims for and against the late firm. ALBERT COLES. WM. L. COLES.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

NOTICE.—Having succeeded H. DAVID, I shall continue to manufacture silver ware at No. 10 Liberty place, first door from Maiden lane.
The patronage of the trade is respectfully solicited.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859. WM. L. COLES.

In retiring from business, I hereby cheerfully recommend WILLIAM L. COLES to the patronage of my customers, which has been so liberally bestowed on me.
H. DAVID.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of VAN SCHAICK & DE FOREST, is dissolved by the death of my late partner, Mr. CHAS. A. DE FOREST, Jr. The undersigned will continue the business on his own account.
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of PRETAT & LADD has been dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1859. CHARLES E. PRETAT.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 30,
The celebrated Young American Tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Will appear in his great character of
IAGO.
Mr. C. POPE ...... as ...... OTHELLO
Miss SARA STEVENS ...... as ...... DESDEMONA
With a great cast of characters.
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Managers ...... Messrs. Ravel | Stage Manager, H. E. Wells
The great and renowned
RAVELS,
GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS,
And their extraordinary Company, with the celebrated young danseuse recently from Italy,
M'LLE. MARIA BENNEGARY,
Will commence a short engagement on MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1859.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FORTY-SIXTH NIGHT
OF
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
SATURDAY, JULY 30,
LALLA ROOKH;
After which
TEMPTATION.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 precisely.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
(Chatham st., near Roosevelt.)
BENEFIT OF THOMAS WALSH.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 30,
Commencing with the Drama of
OLIVER TWIST.
To be followed by the celebrated Crib scene from
TOM AND JERRY.
To conclude with the Farce of
SKETCHES IN INDIA.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, July 30,
The performance will commence with
LA TOUR DE NESLE.
Dance ...... Miss A. Price.
THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN.
THE FOUR LOVERS.
ROBERT MACAIRE.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
FRENCH THEATRE, NO. 585 BROADWAY,
THURSDAY, JULY 28,
And every evening during the week.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
NEW SONGS, SOLOS, CHORUSES, DANCES, and
MIRTH PROVOKING PLANTATION SCENES.
BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA,
LUCRETIA BORGIA.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
THIRD WEEK OF EPH. HORN.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

PALACE GARDENS AND HALL.
THIS EVENING, JULY 30, 1859
ARTHUR NAPOLEON, the celebrated Pianist,
And PROMENADE CONCERT. Admittance 25 cents.
No charge for admission during the day.
SACRED CONCERT Sunday evening.

CENTRAL PARK.
If the weather should be favorable the following pieces will be performed on the north side of the Ramble, THIS EVENING, commencing at 4½ o'clock.

PART I.

1. Overture, "Preciosa" ...... C. M. Von Weber
2. Polka, "Teutonia" ...... Freising
3. Song, "My love is like the red, red rose" ...... J. P. Knight
4. Selections from "Il Trovatore" ...... Verdi
5. Med'ey, "Belle Brandon" ...... H. B. Dodworth
6. Mazurka, "Le Prophête" ...... Meyerbeer

PART II.

7. Overture, "Zampa" ...... Herold
8. Grand Polonaise ...... Kübner
9. Selection from "Moses in Egypt" ...... Rossini
10. Quartette, "Bella figlia" from "Rigoletto" ...... Verdi
11. Waltz, "Roeslein" ...... Schallehn
12. Wedding March, "Midsummer Night's Dream" ...... Mendelssohn

HARVEY DODWORTH, Conductor.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN'S FAREWELL WEEK!—On which occasion as a grand coup d'état in necromancy, he will perform some of the most wonderful things ever witnessed in the practice of the mysterious arts of diablerie and magic! He will not promise exactly to restore the dead to life, nor yet engage, in so many words, to make spirit voices audible to common ears; but he will do innumerable other feats equally incomprehensible and amusing. THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock. The smaller serpent here has just deposited a nest of eggs, and the larger one is now nursing her baby-anaconda. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INSTRUMENT given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN
Removed to No. 203 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLER,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt:
$45, $50, $100, $185, $235, $260, $300, $330, $375, $460.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published—A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES,
Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and pursues their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS,
Price, $230. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

AT ANY SACRIFICE FOR CASH, IF APPLIED for immediately; beautiful 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, a $400 instrument; manufactured by old established City makers, for nearly half its value; has carved case round corners, &c. &c. N. B.—The family leaves for the country this week. Call at No. 47 Fifth-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Dépôt, No. 29 Cortlandt-st.

HORACE WATERS, AGENT, NO. 333 Broadway, keeps constantly on hand T. Gilbert & Co.'s aeolian pianos. Also, the Horace Waters pianos and melodeons, at very low prices. Second-hand pianos from $40 to $125. Melodeons from $40 to $100. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

AN EXCELLENT NEW 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte, warranted, will be sold at an immense sacrifice and a second hand piano taken in exchange. Inquire at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

THE BOEHM FLUTE AND GUITAR.—Professor PHILIP ERNST will be in town throughout the Summer season, and receive his pupils every day, except Wednesdays and Saturdays, at No. 43 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSICAL Boxes of all styles and sizes playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
HARMONIPHONE.
MANDALINES.
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE PIANOS,
Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniment.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Musical boxes repaired.

PERSONAL.

EYE WITNESS, WHO SOME TIME since addressed a note to the subscriber respecting an accident he saw some years ago, is requested to call on C. W. SANDFORD, No. 5 Tryon-row.

FOR ADOPTION.—A FINE BOY, ONE WEEK old. Address V. R., Broadway Post-office. Apply immediately.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

WHAT ARE THEY?
WHAT ARE THEY?
WHAT DO THEY CURE?
WHAT DO THEY CURE?
WHAT SAY THE PEOPLE?
WHAT SAY THE PEOPLE?
WHO SHOULD BE JUDGES?
WHO SHOULD BE JUDGES?
WHO USE THEM?
WHO USE THEM?
THOUSANDS.
THOUSANDS.
READ THE TESTIMONY.
READ THE TESTIMONY.

Several years ago, while engaged in an extensive and lucrative practice in a neighboring city, observing how large a portion of medical practice is, and must of necessity remain, in the hands of the people, and seeing how inefficient were the means generally employed, how dangerous and revulsive those proffered by allopathy, how tedious and intricate those offered by homœopathy, how inconvenient and uncertain those of the water cure, we were led into a long series of experiments, with a view of devising some more *safe, simple*, and *efficacious* method. The result more than justified our most sanguine anticipations. A series of SPECIFIC REMEDIES were slowly and cautiously elaborated, which, while they are entirely free from the obnoxious and disgusting features of old school medicines, and the intricacy and perplexity of the usual Homœopathic medicines, are at the same time much more DIRECT, POSITIVE, and EFFICIENT in curing disease than either. The great desideratum is then reached. Here are remedies which the people can use.

WITHOUT DANGER,
WITHOUT DANGER,
WITHOUT PERPLEXITY,
WITHOUT PERPLEXITY,
AND
WITH SUCCESS.
WITH SUCCESS.

HERE IS THE LIST:

No. 1. *Fever Pills*—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation of all kinds.

No. 2. *Worm Pills*—For Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic, and Wetting the Bed.

No. 3. *Baby's Pills*—For Colic, Crying, Teething and Wakefulness, and Nervousness of Adults.

No. 4. *Diarrhœa Pills*—For Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint.

No. 5. *Dysentery Pills*—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery or Bloody Flux.

No. 6. *Cholera Pills*—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.

No. 7. *Cough Pills*—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza and Sore Throat.

No. 8. *Toothache Pills*—For Toothache, Faceache and Neuralgia.

No. 9. *Headache Pills*—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.

No. 10.—*Dyspepsia Pills*—For Weak and Deranged Stomachs, Constipation and Liver Complaint.

No. 11. *For Female Irregularities*—Scanty, Painful or Suppressed Periods.

No. 12. *Female Pills*—For Leucorrhœa, Profuse Menses and Bearing Down.

No. 13. *Croup Pills*—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.

No. 14. *Salt Rheum Pills*—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.

No. 15. *Rheumatic Pills*—For Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins or Limbs.

A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague and mismanaged Agues.

P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.

O.—For Sore, Weak or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak or Blurred Sight.

C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.

W. C.—For Whooping Cough abating its violence and shortening its course.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in Morocco and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain	4
Case of 15 boxes, and Book	2
Case of 6 boxes, and Book	1
Single NUMBERED boxes, with directions	25 cents
Single LETTERED boxes, with directions	50 cents

These Medicines by the case or single box are sent to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

NEW REMEDIES.

These new SPECIFICS are not placed in our cases, but which may be obtained of us, or will be supplied in making up a Vial of Specifics:

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC—*Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing*, attended with *Cough* and *Expectoration*. This remedy has proved very valuable in numerous cases of long-standing asthma. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—*Discharges from the Ear*, the result of *Scarlet Fever, Measles*, or *Mercurials*. For *Noises* in the *Head, Hardness of Hearing*, and *Ringing* in the *Ears*, and *Ear-ache*. It may be relied on as a cure for discharges from the ears. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—*Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings*, and *Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children*. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—*Physical* or *Nervous Weakness. Either* the result of *Sickness, Excessive Medication*, or *Exhausting Discharges*. A very efficient remedy. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—*Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings* with *Scanty Secretions*. This remedy has proved efficient in numerous cases of acute and chronic Dropsy. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA SICKNESS.—*Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting*. Sickness from riding or motion We have reason to believe that this will prove a very valuable remedy. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES—For *Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination. Diseases* of the *Kidneys*. It may be relied upon as an invaluable Specific for these complaints. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS—*Involuntary Discharges* and *Consequent Prostration* and *Debility, Bad Results* of *Evil Habits*. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

WHAT DO THEY CURE?

FEVERS and all acute attacks of *Congestion* and *Inflammation* are fully controlled by the FEVER PILLS. Given in the first few hours of attack it often arrests a severe case of Disease.

WORM diseases, in all their varieties and forms, are radically cured by the *Worm Specific*. It is safe, mild and efficacious.

INFANTS, during *nursing* and *teething*, have a true panacea in the BABY'S PILLS. The slow growth and feebleness of infants are corrected by it.

DIARRHŒAS, SUMMER COMPLAINTS and CHOLERA INFANTUM are controlled promptly and certainly by the Diarrhœa Pills. Hundreds of children are cured by it every season, and it is safe to say that thousands of lives are annually saved by its use.

DYSENTERY, that purge of the late Summer and Fall, is entirely under the control of the DYSENTERY PILLS. It has cured thousands, and *will cure every case*.

COUGHS and COLDS, so common and so dangerous in every family, are promptly and fully controlled by the COUGH PILLS. Thus Consumption and Decline are arrested.

TOOTHACHES, FACEACHES and NEURALGIAS are often promptly cured by the TOOTHACHE PILLS.

HEADACHES of years standing and the most obstinate character have been permanently cured by the Headache Pills.

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, WEAK STOMACH and BILIOUS COMPLAINTS are by no known remedy so perfectly controlled and so permanently cured as by the DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Cases of many years standing, and of the most aggravated and inveterate character, have been entirely cured by this specific. We have received hundreds of testimonials to this effect.

FEMALE IRREGULARITIES are entirely controlled by the proper specific, while LEUCORRHŒA or WHITES, so common and so difficult to cure, among females, is cured more promptly and perfectly by the FEMALE PILLS than by any other known remedy. EXCESSIVE and EXHAUSTING PERIODS, which so often sap the very fountains of life, are fully controlled by the same specific. A single box will do more good than quarts of nostrums at two dollars a bottle.

CROUP finds a true preventive and cure in the CROUP SPECIFIC.

ERUPTIONS, whether *Erysipelas, Nettle Rash, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch*, and other similar diseases, and even *Acne or pimples on the face* of young people, are all cured by the persistent use of the SALT RHEUM PILLS. It more perfectly, than any other remedy, restores the functions of the skin to a healthy state, and thus wonderfully improves the complexion.

RHEUMATISMS of long standing have been cured by the RHEUMATIC PILLS.

FEVER AND AGUE, which so often baffles the Homœopathic practitioner, and against which the Old School employs its quinine, arsenic, and similar deleterious drugs, to little purpose, is perfectly cured and controlled by our harmless Sugar Pills. Scores of cases can be given where the most inveterate and alarming cases have been cured.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 Broadway,
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 Broadway,

WHO ARE COMPETENT WITNESSES?

In the mutations of this world things often occur which at first sight seem impossible, and even contrary to experience. New things appear, new combinations are formed, and new results gained, which often puzzle the most profound. An opinion may be formed by those supposed to be acquainted with a subject, but evidence can only be given by those who know of the facts. In such a contest the result is not doubtful. Opinions and arguments are airy nothings when confronted with the facts.

Ten thousand credible persons testify from personal knowledge of the value and efficacy of SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES under almost every conceivable variety of circumstance; against which there is, if anything, merely the dubious opinion of those who do not profess to have any positive knowledge on the subject. A man *knows* whether he was sick and is well, and the more simple and unsophisticated he is the better is his testimony, and if a score, a hundred, or a thousand so testify, the conclusion is irresistible.

Such is the array of testimony we offer to-day that no person can read it or admit a tithe of it without conceding the entire argument, that we present to the public a series of Domestic Remedies unrivaled for their SAFETY, SIMPLICITY and PERFECT CONTROL over the more common forms of disease—remedies which almost every family will find it advantageous to have and but few can well afford to be without.

WHAT DO THEY CURE?

PILES—Among all the remedies proposed for this disease, this is the only one that can be relied upon for a radical and fundamental cure. Scores, if not hundreds of cases of cures, can be shown.

CATARRH, which is so common, and yet so obstinate, against which Old School treatment is powerless, and ordinary Homœopathy avails but little, finds in our CATARRH SPECIFIC its best and surest remedy. True, time in the more inveterate cases is required, yet the most obstinate are and have been cured. It has effected cures in cases of thirty years' standing.

SORE EYES AND EYELIDS have an invaluable specific in the OPHTHALMY PILL. Old, long standing and inveterate cases have been cured by it.

The WHOOPING COUGH specific answers perfectly for that disease, shortening and moderating its course, and carrying the patient safely through it.

Such are but a part of the triumphs which have been effected by this comparatively recent system of popular medication in the hands of the people. These splendid results are obtained by the use of these harmless specifics, with no other advice and direction than are provided with the medicines. Such results have, at no other time, nor under any other means or system, been obtained under similar circumstances, and they are results which the ablest physicians might well envy under the most judicious system of administration.

WHAT SAY THE PEOPLE?

In all reform, as the ultimate appeal is to the people, so they are the first to welcome and appreciate an improvement. Not they whose chosen business it is to lead and judge, are always, or even usually, best qualified to give an opinion. For prejudice, interest and education, all form a bias against anything new; and but few men are so elevated as to be above these influences. Every new doctrine and teaching has in its turn received and survived the significant inquiry, "Have any of the rulers believed on him?" And though the idea has been exploded a thousand times, yet men still seem to look to the leaders and teachers of a given branch for reforms in it. Vain look! Who of the priests and monks were hand and glove with Luther? Who of the navigators did not flout Columbus? Who of the doctors did not despise Hervey, and Jenner, and Hahnemann? True, in these days, men receive a more general education, and extensive knowledge inculcates toleration; and so medical men are, on the whole, more tolerant of improvement than formerly; yet still they are far more slow to believe, and tardy to accept, a proffered blessing, than the people.

To the people our great improvement in the treatment of disease comes with a freshness and fullness which sweeps away all prejudice, and elicits a hearty welcome. With them to try and to succeed is to be convinced. Repeated trial, and repeated success, begets confidence, which ripens into faith; and they meet every cavil with the convincing answer of old, "Whether this man hath a devil or not I know not, but this I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see." "His medicines may be all very bad, and he a very irregular and pestilent fellow, but his Specifics have repeatedly cured me and mine, and I welcome them as a great blessing."

No man has at any time been solicited for his good opinion, and we have even at times been chary of publishing those which have been kindly forwarded to us; yet no day passes in which we do not receive several. Such a mass of testimony was probably never thrown together upon any particular point, and is sufficient to remove every doubt, and silence every cavil. Who are to be relied upon? They who speak from experience, and know whereof they speak? or those who, without any evidence on the subject, choose to cavil?

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.
HEAR THE TESTIMONY.

EASTON, Washington County, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1859.
* * * * *

Your Specifics are steadily gaining advocates in this vicinity. Some are enthusiastic. All that give them a fair trial unite their testimony of the happy results. Several families that I have supplied, have not called a physician since I have kept the remedies; previous to that time they had done so often.

One neighbor says he should be under the necessity of employing a doctor half the time if he did not keep a supply of your remedies on hand,

I might send you some *strong* testimonials if desired.

* * * * * * *

Most respectfully.
J. W. PECKHAM.

FISHKILL, Feb. 22, 1859.

Dr. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I have used your Specifics in my large family for the last six months, with great success, and in many cases they have acted like a charm. Last Winter, with the same number in family, twenty, we had a physician employed every week, but this Winter he has not had occasion to call once.
E. P. ACKERMAN.

HUBBARDSVILLE, Madison County, N. Y.

Dr. HUMPHREYS: Having used your Specific Remedies for three years past, I wish simply to say that I consider them just the medicines for the times, especially the Cough Pills, which have proved truly wonderful, not only in my own case, but also with others who have given them a trial.
Truly yours, H. F. RHODES.

PLEASANT MOUNT, Mo., Feb. 3, 1859.

Dr. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* My circumstances will not permit me to act as agent for you, yet I know your Remedies, so far as I have tried them, are truly valuable. The Salt Rheum Pills, which I have been using for Salt Rheum of six years' standing, have in a measure cured me. I have received more benefit from them than from all the other medicine I have ever taken, and consider myself well. You have my earnest wishes for your success.
Yours truly, JAMES SIMPSON.

RANDOLPH, Mass., March 10, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS: Your Remedy for the Piles is performing all that you promise for them. Please send me an entire set of your Specifics, for which please find inclosed five dollars. Truly yours.
H. WOODMAN.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 29, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I have not as yet had an instance come to my knowledge in which your Remedies have failed of having the desired effect.
Yours truly,
N. H. PALMER.

LIMA, Mich, Jan. 27, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I bought a twenty-vial case of your Specific Homœopathic Remedies, over two years ago, of G. Granville, Ann Arbor, and it has been my family physician ever since.
C. C. PALMER.

CARTHAGE, Hancock Co., Ill., Jan. 18, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* You will find inclosed five dollars for a full set of your Remedies. We have been using no other medicine for the last four years, and do not wish to use any other, as we find that the medicines prove effectual in every case we have tried.
Yours truly,
P. S. GREEN.

WHITNEY'S POINT, Broome Co., N. Y.

DR. HUMPHREYS: Among other instances of the great value of your Specifics, I may relate that my little daughter, six years old, has just passed through the Scarlet Fever, and entirely recovered, with no other treatment than your Fever Pills, and frequent sponging the body with luke-warm water.
Rev. S. N. ROBINSON.

SOUTH BOSTON, March 14, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS: I would just say that I have been quite successful with your Specifics, and find they fully come up to my expectations. Respectfully yours,
S. S. NILES.

PULTNEY, Vt., March 21, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS: I have fully proved the value of your Specifics, as curative agents, in my own family. Since I obtained your Remedies, three years ago, we have not employed a physician of any kind. My wife has been in delicate health, and we have frequently called medical aid heretofore, and should have continued to do so had we not possessed your simple and efficient remedies. They have, with the Divine blessing, saved us from much suffering and expense.
Yours truly, H. S. JONES,
Minister of the Gospel.

BARTON, Vt., March 14, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS: Your Specifics have given very general satisfaction, and have far surpassed, as curative agents, anything I ever saw. One or two Homœopathic physicians have endeavored to prevent their introduction, but cannot succeed in it.
Yours, &c., F. M. PERRY, Agent.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 Broadway.
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 Broadway.

WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.

No great public want can long remain unanswered. When a condition of things has become developed so that a great public want is realized, either in theology, civil government or physics, that very want or demand is sure to create a supply. The hour will create the man, and the need the thing. Witness the sewing machine, the reaper, the telegraph. There may be several abortions. Many may run before they are sent, but ultimately humanity will triumph, and the want be supplied.

It cannot be that Medicine will long remain what it has been—a mass of intricacies, of which they who know most know little, while the confident pretender is sure to be a knave. Nor will it be always a system so intricate and obscure that only the priests of the temple can speak its language, or interpret its symbols; or an oracle so equivocal that he who consults the priest fares as illy or worse than he who abjures the temple altogether. There must ere long be a system that comes down to the wants of humanity in every day life—that meets the wants of the mother at her cradle, the nurse at the bedside, the father on his journey, or the sailor on the sea. Something or some system that everybody can have, and everybody can use, to arrest the first invasions of disease, and to restore the ruddy current of life ere its fountains are vitiated and its forces undermined.

Old school medicine, with its crude drugs and poisons, can never meet this want. That is a game long since played out, a thing well understood. Equally futile the vaunted panaceas and elixirs which ignorance has begotten and folly sustained. The water-cure can never be more than a doubtful expedient or useful palliative in the hands of the people. Nor can the usual form of Homœopathy, however large its domestic manual, or complete its assortment of tinctures and pellets, be ever anything more than an amusing pastime in the hands of the people. The system was never designed for such use, and can never fill such a place.

Does our system of SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES meet this want? It becomes one to speak with modesty of his own productions; yet we but echo the sentiment of thousands who daily use them, and have long experienced their efficacy in a thousand varying occasions, when we say that they are just what the people want—economical, simple, prompt, reliable, and yet without danger. They were designed and intended to serve as the ready resource of the mother and nurse, to meet the wants of the home and fireside, as well as to be the companion of the traveler. To be, in fact, the great system of popular medication divested of all intricacies and technicality, and brought down to the common use and level of every-day life. For this end we have expended several years of labor and study, to say nothing of money, and in this aim we trust to succeed—a success of which any man may be proud.

WHAT SAY THE PEOPLE?

Esq. Blauvett, of Farmer, Seneca Co., N. Y., well known in that section of country, writes as follows:

FARMER, Seneca Co., N. Y.

Dr. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I would say that your SPECIFIC REMEDIES have been proved, by repeated and fair experiments, to be altogether as valuable as they have been represented. We need no man's testimony as to their efficacy for good in cases of disease for the cure of which they are designed. They have accomplished, under God, for our family, what all other medicines within our reach have utterly failed to effect. Very truly yours, AARON BLAUVETT.

CHAUMONT, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1859.

Dr. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* Your Remedies need only to be tried to be approved. They are a humbug to the uninitiated and willfully ignorant only. A Doctor, well known and of extensive practice, called and got a box of your FEVER AND AGUE PILLS, saying if they cured the case he would cheerfully pay for them. A few days after, a stout Irishman came in, saying: "Ah, indade, Misther Smith, the small shugar Pills you sint by the Doctor, have done the job. Indade, I have had no chills since I took them. The six months past, I have had the terrible disease, and the doctors could do nothing for me at all, at all." He continues to improve, and the Doctor called and paid for the pills like a gentleman, as he is, smilingly saying, "They have done much more than I expected." Yours, &c., G. W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Me., March 11, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I am so well satisfied with the effects of your Specific Homœopathic Remedies which I have tried, that I should be willing to distribute all my profits in them, gratis, from the benefit they afford. Yours, with respect,
JOHN LIPPENCOTT.

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., July 20, 1858.

DR. HUMPHREYS: Your medicines are giving increased satisfaction to those who have used them most, and who know most about them. There are three cases of which I wish specially to speak, as follows:

Neuralgia.—Mr. A. B. J., of this place, was attacked one year ago this Spring with this distressing complaint in his head, face and teeth, together with a diseased stomach, so as to unfit him for labor for several weeks, and was, during much of the time, confined to his bed. By taking less than one box of NEURALGIA PILLS and a few of your DYSPEPSIA PILLS, he was entirely cured in a very short time, and has had no return since.

Piles.—A middle-aged woman in this place, who has been afflicted with Piles for some time, and who failed of being cured by a physician who is called skillful in this complaint, was cured in a very short time by taking less than one box of your invaluable PILE PILLS.

Another.—Mr. R. B., of this place, who last Fall was cured of an inveterate cough and cold, which threatened to end in a quick consumption, by the COUGH PILLS, had been suffering for a few weeks past severely with blind Piles, and was induced by me to try your PILE PILLS. His son told me, last First Day, that he experienced entire relief in forty-eight hours, to his complete astonishment and delight. I could fill a sheet and more, in giving instances of the success of these remedies in cases of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Worms, Dyspepsia, Fever and similar diseases. Thine truly, C. D. MEAD.

From N. Huntington, Rochester, N. Y.

From J. W. PECKHAM, Eastern, Washington Co., N. Y.

DR. HUMPHREYS: Your Specific Remedies are favorably known and used by many families in this vicinity. I obtained a case by mail last Summer, and have used them in my family with the most decisive and happy results. Mrs. Peckham says: "She can give Dr. Humphreys a certificate." I am one of the early friends of Homœopathy, having employed that class of physicians in my family for the past fifteen years. I keep a case on hand, as prepared by our physician, and also a "Domestic Homœopathic Practice," of the most approved kind, but often find it, as you say, difficult and doubtful in selecting remedies. Your system obviates all this.

ALBANY, Dec. 3, 1856.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* Will you please send me four boxes of the "Cough Pills." I consider them invaluable in my family. I have used your medicines several months with great success—all are good—but I have had occasion to use more of the "Cough Pills" than any other. Yours respectfully,
Mrs. H. HANID, No. 722 Broadway, Albany.

THOMAS G. PECK, Laselle, Illinois, writes:

The Specifics in this section of the country have given universal satisfaction. A large number of people are daily using them, and with the best possible results. I consider them, from my extensive experience, to be great blessings to a community, and shall do all in my power to extend their circulation.
Yours very respectfully,
THOMAS G. PECK.

CYRUS MARSH, 2d, of Natchez, Miss., writes:

NATCHEZ, May, 1858.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* The invoice of your Specific Remedies, which you sent me from Utica some two months ago, is all sold, and might have been much sooner, had I given any particular attention to the subject. So far as I have learned, they have rendered the purchasers good satisfaction. I have used them in my own family with the most gratifying success, and would not be without them on any account. I herewith inclose draft, the amount of your previous invoice and beg you to ship me, *via* New-Orleans, one dozen $4 cases, $2 do., and 25 dozen of the single boxes, with directions, and for which I will remit on receipt of invoice.
Truly yours, CYRUS MARSH, 2D.

Our unprecedentedly large sales of your medicines show that they give entire satisfaction to our customers. Were it necessary, we could give a large number of remarkable cures effected by them. But their efficacy in relieving and curing disease is too well established in this community to require any such certificates. A. & J. E. BELL.

DEXTER, Jefferson County, N. Y.

From Prof. W. MORRIS, Rochester, N. Y.

PROF. HUMPHREYS & CO.—*Dear Sirs:* Your Homœopathic Specific Remedies have most efficiently superseded all other kinds of domestic medicines wherever their adaptations and virtues have become known.

I have had much pleasure in commending them, from personal experience, to many of my friends, and have done so with full confidence in the correctness of your composite theory, and of the principles on which your specifics are prepared. My observation of the results of their use has been rather extended, and these results I have found to be invariably beneficial, and of the most satisfactory kind.

DR. F. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* Some months since I received from you a case of "Specific Homœopathic Medicines."

I am happy to say that I have used the remedies for myself, my family and friends, with decided and beneficial results. So much so that in every instance a case of the remedies has been desired and purchased of your agent. I could give many instances of almost instantaneous relief, and of attacks of fever arrested in a few hours by their use, but it is unnecessary. Please accept my thanks for the case so kindly sent me, and be assured I shall most cordially recommend a preparation so powerful for good.

Wishing you great success in your effort to diminish the ills to which human flesh is heir,

I am most truly and fraternally yours,
ALLEN STEELE.
Former Pastor of M. E. Church, New-York.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 Broadway.
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 Broadway,

Have these advantages:

THEY ARE HARMLESS! No injury can arise from their use.

THEY ARE SIMPLE! You always know what to take and how to take it.

THEY ARE CONVENIENT! You can always give the medicated proper Sugar Pill at a moment's notice without hesitation or delay.

THEY ARE EFFICIENT! Thousands are using them in curing disease with the most astonishing success.

WHO USE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES?

It is a subject of common observation that the supporters of Homœopathy are among the most refined and intelligent portions of the community. Whether from loss of confidence in old school treatment, disgust of its drugs, of fear of consequences, or from experience of benign results of Homœopathy, the fact is indisputable that thousands of the most gifted and intelligent minds in this country have long since become the adherents of Homœopathy, and will live and die under that practice. It is acknowledged by old school physicians that the best practice of the country is in Homœopathic hands. In Europe it is well known that practitioners of this school are in large business and are especially patronized by the more intelligent—the literati and the nobility of the land. No longer does this system come as a suppliant or bend the knee for public favor, but stalks forth with the air and stride of a conqueror, and boldly points to its facts and figures as the seals of its mission. Specific Homœopathy has more than justified, in its curative power and efficacy, all that its projectors have claimed for it.

COMMON SENSE.

If 25 cents will purchase for you a proper physician's prescription for a diarrhœa, dysentery, headache, bad cold, dyspepsia or bilious complaint, or if 50 cents will procure you a true specific for fever and ague, or piles, why should you spend your time to dance attendance on the doctor at the tune of a dollar each for something quite problematical as to its value? Are you like the man who was afraid to use his own nose, lest he should breathe through an improper tube?

WHAT SAY THE PEOPLE?

BLOOMINGTON, N. J., Oct. 28, 1858.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I purchased a case of your medicines about six months ago and am very much pleased with the effect produced in several cases of different diseases.

I would not take $20 for my case if I could not procure another. Receive this testimonial with my best wishes for your success and the success of your valuable remedies. Yours, &c., C. M. HARKS.

MARATHON, Cortland County, N. Y., July 21, 1859.

MESSRS. HUMPHREYS & CO.—*Gentlemen:* You will doubtless be pleased to know how we succeed with the Specifics in this part of the country. I am happy to say that thus far they are well received, and give very general satisfaction. Many cases of important cures could be given if time and space would permit. Inclosed find $15, which place to my credit, and send the following bill by Express to my address. * *
Yours, respectfully, O. OGDEN.

From JACOB ODELL, Esq., Tarrytown, N. Y.

At the recommendation of a gentleman of this place, my wife purchased a two dollar case of your HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES, and we are much pleased with their prompt and ready action. She has since recommended them to others, who greatly desire to purchase cases.

Mrs. H. E. Walker, No. 42 Silver street, Boston, writes:

Dr. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I have now used your medicines in my family about four years, and with the blessing of God have carried my children, three in number, through the Measles, Mumps, Chicken-pox, Whooping-cough, and my youngest the Scarlet Fever, without ever having a physician in my house. I have also given your Specific Remedies to my friends in many instances, and have always been gratified with prompt and satisfactory results. I think if your remedies could be obtained in Boston large quantities of them could be sold, as there are many who would make use of them at once.
Very respectfully, Mrs. HELEN E. WALKER.

TESTIMONIALS.

The undersigned having used Professor Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Remedies in our families, with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity and efficacy, most cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use:

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of the *Northern Independent*, Auburn, N. Y.
The Rev. E. H. Cressy, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.
The Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison.
The Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.
The Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference.
The Rev. Samuel Nichols, East Genesee Conference, N. Y.
The Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.
The Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo.
Albert H. Goss, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.
Charles N. Tuttle, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.
A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
B. S. Merrell, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
The Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.
The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South Bend, Ind.
The Hon. George Humphries, Auburn, N. Y.
Henry D. Cook, Esq., Sandusky, Ohio.
Gen. Jesse Segoine, Jackson, Mich.
The Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.
The Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.
The Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.
Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
A. Kissam, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
D. P. White, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.
J. A. Salisbury, M. D., Aurora, Ill.

ROCHESTER.

Among the many in that city who have used them, and know their positive merits, we have the honor to refer you to the following gentlemen:

Geo. R. Clarke,
H. W. Thomas,
J. Miller,
S. Richardson,
N. Huntington,
J. J. Van Zant,
S. P. Allen,
A. Arnold,
W. T. Preston,
J. Moses,
D. Holbrook,
C. J. B. Mount,
E. Darrow,
Sam'l Snow,
Isaac Butts,
Wm. Morris,
J. Curtis,
J. Swinburn.

WHAT OUR AGENTS SAY.

We have sold more of Humphreys' Homœopathic remedies than of all other popular medicines together this year. ABEL WEST, Meridian, N. Y.

Your medicines have given entire satisfaction to all that give them a fair trial. J. W. PECKHAM,
Easton, Washington Co., N. Y.

There is quite a call for your medicines here and people will not be without them; and I might say if they could at all times be sure of a supply they would willingly dismiss all the doctors.
GEO. G. GOWAN, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

I have used Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Remedies in my family for two years, and would not now be without them. I consider them invaluable.
J. H. HICKOK, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Your medicines give good satisfaction, and the longer I keep them the more I sell.
E. W. SUTTON, Cooper's Plains, N. Y.

Your medicines give as good satisfaction as any Medicines we sell. E. S. VAIL, Romulus, N. Y.

Your Fever and Ague Pills have cured in all cases.
I. P. WILSON, Frankfort, N. Y.

Your medicines are daily coming more into favor with the people, and when given for any particular disease, as directed in your Manual, they act promptly and effectually.
E. B. SPRAGUE, M. D., Oswego, N. Y.

Your medicines have given good satisfaction. One case of Ague, of two years' standing, was entirely cured by your Ague Pills.
DANIEL WITTER, Esq., South Bend, Ia.

Your Fever and Ague Pills, in connection with No. 10, have not failed to cure in any case.
D. STERLING, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Your Medicines have given universal satisfaction here. Please send us four dozen of your Cough Pills, which are now selling well.
ADAMS & FAY, Sandusky, Ohio.

Your Specific Medicines are used by every Homœopathic family in our city, and give universal satisfaction.
WILLIAM BRISTOL & CO., Utica, N. Y.

Our unprecedentedly large sales of your Medicines show that they give entire satisfaction to our customers. Were it necessary, we could give a large number of remarkable cures effected by them. But their efficacy in relieving and curing disease is too well established in this community to require any such certificates.
A. & J. E. BELL, Dexter, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July, 1859.

F. HUMPHREYS & CO.—*Gents:* * * * Your remedies sell well here, and unlike most of the medicines that sell by advertising, give general satisfaction whenever they are used.
Yours truly,
B. KING & CO.

The Watchman and Reflector, (Hartford, Conn.) says:

The efficacy of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFIC FOR DYSPEPSIA, has been attested by numerous persons in this vicinity, well known for their intelligence and moral worth.

The Northern Independent, Auburn, N. Y., says:

We are glad to learn that the SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES, prepared by Prof. HUMPHREYS, are having a wide demand. We know the Doctor, and know his medicines to be good, and can give them our most early commendation and indorsement.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 Broadway.
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 Broadway.

CURES BY IMAGINATION.

It is often urged against Homœopathy, that it cures through imagination. Its cures are no cures, only its patients imagine they are cured. But is it not a little singular that imagination should be so potent to cure with our small doses, and so impotent to cure with the large ones of the old school? If the principle were good for anything, the larger the dose, the more imagination should cure, but the converse of the proposition proves its falsity. But we cure children, even infants, a year, a month, or a week old. How about imagination in their case? It is also well known that our treatment is very successful in the cure of horses, cattle and other animals. Does imagination cure them? The most successful veterinary surgeons of the day are those who use Homœopathic remedies exclusively in their practice, and several of the largest equestrian troops of horses are entirely under the same practice, experience having shown the immense superiority of this treatment for animals. We shall have to invent a new intellectual system for this order of beings, or confess that the imagination theory of cure is exploded.

HUMBUG.

Much is said in these days about "humbug," and "being humbugged," and the term is not unfrequently applied to Homœopathy and its practitioners. But can there be a more perfect humbug than to draw one's blood, blister him, or fill him with villainous, poisonous drugs, under the pretence of benefiting his health?

If there is a greater humbug than this, we have yet to see it.

WHAT SAY THE PEOPLE?

GUILFORD, Vt., April 20, 1859.

Dr. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* Allow me to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have experienced from the use of your DYSPEPSIA PILLS. I have been for years troubled with weak stomach, so that the lightest food distressed me very much. I have taken but a single box of your pills, and now find that I can eat anything without any inconvenience, a result which I could hardly hope to have experienced.
Yours, truly, ELENOR MASON.

BLODGETT'S MILLS, N. Y., June 17, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* Permit me to say that your medicines merit the approbation of many in this community. In my own case they have performed a wonderful cure. I had been afflicted with a cough over a year. The disease seemed to be in the throat and stomach; my strength was giving out, and my friends thought I should live but a short time. When I received your medicine I commenced the use of the COUGH PILLS, which for a day or two appeared to aggravate the case, but on the third day after I commenced taking them my hoarseness gave way, my cough became loose, and I have been gaining in strength and vigor daily, and am now about my usual health, and have reason to be grateful to you for your invaluable remedies.
Very truly yours, CLARISSA HOPKINS.

PAW PAW, Mich., June 15, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I have been using your Specific Remedies in my practice for the last year and a half, and have found them to work like a charm in every case. Truly yours.
Dr. C. M. ODELL.

HADDAM, Conn., July —, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* About a month since I procured a box of your DYSPEPSIA PILLS to use for habitual and obstinate constipation of the bowels, with which complaint I have been troubled for years, and for which I have used almost everything which has been recommended, without relief. I have used the entire box you sent me, taking two pills every night just before retiring, and now my bowels are as regular and the fæculent matter as soft and natural as it ever was in my life. Pardon me, Doctor, but I believe the d—l is in your medicines, for besides my own case, I witnessed a case of suppressed menses, which was cured in one week by the use of your remedies
Truly yours, J. T. KELSEY.

FULTON CITY, Ill., July 12, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I inclose you herewith $1 for six boxes of your DYSPEPSIA PILLS. They are the best remedy I ever knew for that awful disease, curing in every instance. What would be your price for one hundred dozen, or by the gross to retail?
Truly yours, W. S. GRAMSON.

BROADHEAD, Wis., July 12, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* Permit me to give you a short chapter of my experience in the use of your invaluable remedies. We had a very sick horse, taken the last week in February; had the doctor to her, and did everything that was suggested, without avail, and gave her up to die. She had inflamed lungs; was puffing and blowing; had not lain down in a week; refused her food, and in fact was used up. I resolved to take charge of the animal, and after evacuating the bowels, gave her the FEVER PILLS. After continuing these some time, I followed with the COUGH PILLS, and lastly with the DYSPEPSIA PILLS. She commenced improving the second day and laid down, and the third day rolled over, and in three weeks time could run as far and kick as high as any colt in the field. So much for the use of the Sugar Pills for horses.
Truly yours fraternally,
ANN M. HAMILTON.

SUTTON, Caledonia Co., Vt., July 20, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I am greatly pleased with the result of your specific sent for my infirmity of WETTING THE BED. It has, as I informed you, afflicted me all my life, generally every night, and never but a few nights without its return. I commenced taking the medicine you sent me with immediate benefit, and now for more than a month have had a return but once or twice, and am better than ever before in my life. I am quite confident your specific will effect an entire cure. Please send me another box by return mail for the inclosed $1, and oblige, yours gratefully, WM. H. D.

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 22, 1859.

MESSRS. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.—*Gents:* Your medicines are selling well, and give good satisfaction. I shall want more soon. There is no trouble in selling your medicines. I can warrant them to cure better than any medicine I have ever sold. People who even thought that imagination made the cure are now satisfied that there is something more than imagination in them, and consider them the most effective curative agents. Yours respectfully,
E. H. FLAGG.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 18, 1859.

Prof. HUMPHREYS & CO.—*Gentlemen:* When I arrived here your agent, Mr. RUSSELL, had done but little with your remedies, evidently awaiting my arrival. But in the last day or two I have pretty much disposed of the entire stock, and will send returns per steamer.

You will please forward me per first steamer say $500 worth of your medicines, put up in the best cases and styles, for which I shall be ready to respond on their arrival. Your medicines take well here, and I have no doubt but I can sell $20,000 worth without any trouble. Hoping to establish a lively and good trade, I remain, Yours, truly,
P. W. ANDERSON.

QUINCY, Florida, July 10, 1859.

DR. F. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:*—Your medicines are well received here, and are doing much good. I learned a few days ago that the Cough Pills had cured a case of Consumption of over two years' standing. They are indeed working wonders in this country. Please send me your *Journal* as often as issued.
JAMES R. SMITH.

FEVER AND AGUE.

A man from Ohio, last season, spent about five months in Indiana. He was three times attacked with Fever and Ague and chill fever, having all the symptoms. But at each time he was successful in throwing off the disease with the Fever and Ague pills. At one attack, he alternated them with the fever pills. His language to one of our agents was, *"I would not go West to remain five months again without those medicines for one hundred of the best dollars I ever saw."*

A man, aged 55, had the Ague for ten months. It was twice broken up by quinine and nostrums from the shop, they as often returned with even increased violence; chill every second day at 10 A.M., continuing two hours, with headache, pain all over him, succeeded by heat with headache and delirium until 12 at night, followed by sleep and profuse perspiration until the morning. Great weakness and prostration. He commenced taking the Fever and Ague Specific, two pills night and morning. The first day after commencing their use he had a slight chill, since which he has been entirely free from the disease, and has fully recovered his health.

A lady, aged 19, had the ague and fever in Illinois for two months, and on returning to New-York the attacks still continued, and were even increased in violence. The chills came on every day in the afternoon, continuing very severe for half an hour, with violent headache, pain in the back and limbs, followed with burning heat, and long lasting sweat. She was very poor in flesh, pale and exhausted, with no appetite, and almost every kind of food disagreeing with her. She had taken large doses of Quinine and Chologogue to no purpose. She then commenced using the Specific Homœopathic Fever and Ague Medicine prepared by us, and had only a single slight paroxysm of the ague after taking the first dose, and was soon in perfect health.

A lady of 45 had suffered for several years with profuse leucorrhea, attended with bearing down, to such an extent as to unfit her for any active duties, and to prostrate her entire nervous and muscular system. She had gone the round of allopathic washes, tonics, injections and supporters, to little purpose. In using less than three boxes of the Female Pills her leuchorrhea entirely disappeared, her bearing down was vastly relieved, and her general strength and the tone of her nervous system quite restored. She says, "No one can imagine the immense benefits she has derived from those trifling two boxes of pills."

A lady, aged 35, had been for two years afflicted with a severe form of leuchorrhea, and for which she had employed several medicines to no purpose. The discharge was profuse, yellowish and thick; more before and after the menses; often quite irritating, and attended with severe aching pain across the loins and back, and rendering her quite weak. The menses were regular but profuse. She commenced taking the Female Pills—one night and morning, with very prompt relief. In a few weeks she found herself almost perfectly free from the discharge—the pain in her back gone, and her strength quite restored.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 Broadway.
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 Broadway.

☞ Doctor F. HUMPHREYS may be consulted daily at his Office No. 562 Broadway, on all diseases of the human system, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Patients may also consult him by letter, sending a full and intimate history of the case, symptoms, &c., and the medicines will be returned by letter.

CASES AND CURES,
OF WHICH THERE ARE THOUSANDS.

CATARRH.

The wife of a distinguished journalist of this city has been a victim of Catarrh for several years. So much so as to be obliged to remain South for a portion of each year for some years past, and to such an extent as seriously to compromise her happiness and health. Of course, she had exhausted the skill of the dominant school of medicine, and had employed Homœopathic physicians to no better purpose. Some one induced her to try the efficacy of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC CATARRH SPECIFIC, and the result has been that the lady remains at home with her family, and is cured of her Catarrh.

CHRONIC CATARRH.—A clergyman in a neighboring village had suffered from many years from an obstinate Catarrh, which had resisted all attempts for a cure. The obstruction and discharge from the nose was constant, destroying both taste and smell; and at times even interfering from the change of voice, with his public ministrations. Almost in despair, he commenced the use of our Catarrh Specific, and after the use of only a few pills—one every night—found himself improved; and ere he had used an entire box, could consider himself entirely well.

CATARRH.—A clergyman, aged 42, had long suffered with catarrh, which had not only been a source of annoyance, but began to excite uneasiness in regard to its effects upon his general health. There was a frequent and sometimes profuse discharge from his head, frequent sneezing, and an almost entire loss of smell. He procured a box of our Specific Catarrh Pills, and was entirely cured, even to a return of his sense of smell, in the course of a few weeks.

Price of single boxes 50 cents.

DYSPEPSIA.

A gentleman somewhat advanced in years, strong, robust constitution, had lately been a good deal affected with indigestion, weak stomach, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, and attended with a peculiar vertigo and whirling in the head, so much so as to render his riding in a carriage, or even mounting an eminence, quite dangerous. After trying several things ineffectually, he fell upon the Dyspepsia Pills, which afforded prompt relief. A pill every night and morning worked like a charm, relieving all his vertigo and other unpleasant symptoms.

PILES AND DYSPEPSIA.—A young gentleman had been for some months afflicted with Piles. They were internal, very painful, and bleeding at every stool. His stomach was also very weak, food lying like a load, and frequently rising in his mouth, sour or bitter, distress after eating, flatulence and costive bowels. He procured, after trying other remedies with only temporary effect, a box of our *Homœopathic Dyspepsia Pills*. This he did in opposition to the advice of his Homœopathic physician, who told him that "the *Pills* were a humbug," &c. He, however, found himself relieved, from the first dose, and in the course of four or five weeks considered himself pretty well of all his ailments, having used no other medicine.

DYSPEPSIA AND HEADACHE.—A stout man, 50 years of age, has suffered several years from Dyspepsia and weak stomach. He had almost constant headache, with sense of fullness in the head and stomach. Food soon became acid and rose in the mouth in acid eructations; feeling of fullness and repletion in the stomach; bad taste in the mouth; coated tongue; poor appetite, with a general debility, prostration and depression of spirits. The *Dyspepsia Pills*, No. 10, cured him entirely in the course of a few weeks, taking only one pill morning and night.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—A little girl two and a half years old, was taken suddenly, without any assignable cause, with vomiting, frequent watery discharges from the bowels, and high fever. Such a range of symptoms occurring in warm weather were truly alarming. The mother without great loss of time commenced giving the *Diarrhœa Pills*, one every hour, at first, and then dissolving a *Fever Pill* in water, gave a spoonful of the solution between the pills. After a few hours the fever abated, then also the vomiting, and by the second day the child was entirely convalescent.

DIARRHŒA AND CHOLERA INFANTUM.—A child 2 years old, in New-York, has been suffering all Summer with diarrhœa and frequent vomiting. It was quite emaciated, pale, ashy countenance, stools several times per day, thin, loose and very offensive, and frequent vomiting. Cordials and old-school drugs had only partially checked, not cured or controlled the disease. A Diarrhœa Pill three times per day entirely cured it in less than a week.

DYSENTERY.—A child, about 2 years of age, in Erie County, Pa., while traveling with its parents, was attacked with dysentery so violently as to compel them to stop, expecting the child to die. The discharges were very frequent—every few minutes—and bloody. The child was exhausted, pulse weak, eyes sunken, scarce noticing any objects. In this condition Dysentery Pills were obtained and given according to the printed directions. In the course of the afternoon the discharges were essentially checked, and during the night quite arrested. The next day the parents resumed their journey, and in about a week the patient was heard from, having entirely recovered, using no other medicine.

PILES.

1. A clergyman of the Baptist Church, well known in Illinois, writing to us, says: "I have been for some time seriously afflicted with Bleeding Piles, and have regarded my case as a severe one—at one time, indeed, hopeless—but I have used your medicine, (Pile Specific,) and am cured. I have no doubt you are laying the world under great and lasting obligations."

2. A lady sends us the following: "I have been quite afflicted for several years past with Hemorrhoids, or Piles—have tried homœopathic remedies previously, but without success. A few weeks since I commenced taking your Specific for that complaint, and felt almost immediate relief. After taking six or eight of the Pills, the cure seemed to be wholly effected. At all events, I have not been so entirely free from it the same length of time for several years.

3. A gentleman in Ontario County had been subject to Piles for twelve or fifteen years. They were extremely painful, often bleeding profusely. He obtained and commenced taking the Pile Specific, one pill morning and night. After having taken less than one box the patient declares himself entirely well.

REMEMBER

That thousands of the most gifted and intelligent minds in this country and Europe have long since given in their adherence to Homœopathy, and employ it exclusively in all cases of disease for themselves and families.

REMEMBER—That these Specifics are entirely harmless in all instances, and in all cases. Babies use them, the aged, infirm or invalid use them, without danger and with benefit.

REMEMBER—That not only in long-standing old complaints, but in recent and violent diseases of the most dangerous character, Homœopathy has proved its superiority to any other system in repeated trials.

REMEMBER—That Homœopathy is sustained not from its theories and doctrines, but from its daily and hourly success in curing the sick and arresting disease.

REMEMBER—That it is the little ills that lead to great ones, and it is little ailments that, neglected, lead to grave and serious diseases

REMEMBER—That you have it in your power promptly and pleasantly to remove such complaints at the beginning, and so prevent grave diseases.

REMEMBER—That this system saves you the struggling, forcing and deception used to get other medicine taken by children—always injurious, often dangerous.

REMEMBER—That the evil results of such struggles generally more than overbalance all the good that may be done by the medicine thus given.

REMEMBER—That Humphreys' system of Homœopathic Specifics divests the private practice of the system of all perplexity and intricacy, so that everybody may use them with advantage.

REMEMBER—That the cure of a single chronic ailment, such as Piles, Catarrh, Headach, or Salt Rheum, will more than ten times pay for the cost of a full case.

REMEMBER—That two or five dollars invested in a case of Specific Remedies will return many times its value to you every year, in freedom from anxiety, prevention of disease and absolute relief.

PRICES.

Full set, 20 large vials in morocco case, and book	$5 00
Full set, 20 large vials, plain case, and book	4 00
Cases of 15 numbered boxes, and book	2 00
Cases of any 6 numbered boxes, and book	1 00
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50
Large plantation, or physician's case, 1 and 2 oz. vials	15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note, or stamps, by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicines will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

No family should be without these invaluable curatives. They are the only remedies perfectly adapted for domestic and private use. With them the parent is armed and prepared against the first approach of disease, and can meet it at the threshold and keep it at bay. A trifle of medicine, rightly directed in the first hours of disease, perfectly cures that which, by delay, can only be relieved by long and tedious hours of suffering, if at all. With these at hand, you are not obliged to await the coming of that often distant as well as expensive luxury, a doctor; nor to be drugged or poisoned, or blistered, or bled, but may yourself administer the simple specific, and restore the ruddy current of life again to health and joy. There can not only no injury arise, in any case from their use, but the general influence upon the constitution, beyond all question, is most beneficial.

AGENTS WANTED.

We desire an active, efficient agent for the sale of our remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address
F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by dealers,